THE
'GENTLEMEN OF JURY'
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

VOL. V NO. 241 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 26,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER, Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

PUBLIC NOTICES:

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME AND NURSERY,

REYNOLDS ROAD, AGRIPADA, BOMBAY

A JUMBLE SALE will be held at the above address on FRIDAY, the 12th and SATURDAY, the 13th instant from 10 a.m., till 7 p.m.

Contributions of clothing and other useful articles will be gratefully accepted.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE RE. DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

WITH reference to Notice dated the 15th September, 1917, owing to the delay in Postal deliveries, consequent on the Postal Strike, Dividend Warrants of Local Shareholders will not be posted, but will be handed to Shareholders on application.

By Order,
THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1917. 181

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., have INCREASED their Capital from Rupees Thirty Lakhs to Rupees Fifty Lakhs—this inoreased capital being fully subscribed.

The figures now stand as under:—

Issued Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... ,, 50,00,000
Paid up Capital ,, 25,00,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ..... ,, 25,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
178 Manager.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AUCTION SALE will be held in the Government Stationery Store Room at the basement of the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1917, at 12 noon (S.T.), for the sale of old Typewriters and unserviceable articles of stationery and old office furniture.

2. Delivery will be made on confirmation of the sale but the sum bid at the auction for each machine will have to be deposited in advance.

S. A. LEAO,
Assistant Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1917. 176

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MYSORE SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1917, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolution which was duly passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Sixth day of October, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution

RESOLUTION.

That the new Articles of Association approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

The draft of the proposed now Articles of Association subscribed by the Chairman of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 6th October, 1917, can be inspected by members of the Company at the Registered Office on any day, other than Sundays and Holidays, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m

Dated this Sixth day of October, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office,
Henshaw's Building,
No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 179

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DR. DE SA'S HOSPITAL for Women has been REMOVED from the 1st instant, from Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road to PLEADER D'SOUZA'S BUNGALOW next to Portuguese Church, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, where all in and out patients will be admitted and attended at usual hours as before. All communications, letters etc. should be addressed to the abovementioned address.

Telephone No. 2976.

Girgaum Tram Terminus, 4th October, 1917.
Miss C. MASCARENHAS,
House Surgeon,
167 Dr. De Sa's Hospital for Women.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RE: GOA LOTTERY OF SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA DE GOA.

OUR clients, Messrs. AMRATLAL LAKHMIDAS, of Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, have been authorised by the Santa Casa da Misericordia de Goa to sell their Lottery tickets as their Sole Agents in British India from the 1st day of November, 1917, and our clients are authorised to make this announcement to the public.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1917.

MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Amratlal Lakhmidas.
164

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work; etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office.
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1917, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road, the right of occupancy of the following plots for a term of 999 years.

LOT No. 1.—A very valuable plot of building land, being Plot No. 83, Sandhurst Road. (West) having frontages to 4 roads, and containing about 431 square yards.

LOT No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 25, Sandhurst Road (East), having 94 feet 6 inches frontage to Sandhurst Road and 54 feet 6 inches to Balu Street and containing about 637 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the sites, application may be made to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT ARDESHIR DADY STREET, NEAR GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Bai Maneckbhoy Kikabhai Gundevia alias Hoteiwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable properties in two separate lots. Any private offers for the sale of the said two properties or any one of them may be made in writing to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned before the date of sale.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax free redeemed land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort, in the Town and Island and the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 761 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's Old No. 140, New Survey No. 1219, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7458 and bearing D Ward No. 1551 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Aimayee Kunshedji, on or towards the West by the property of Gajanan Jinabhai, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Ardeshir Dady Street.

The rent of the above property is about Rs. 115 per month.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street outside the Fort in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector of Land Revenue's Old No. —, New No. 1960, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7477 and Municipal C Ward No. 6701 Street No. 27-29 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cowasji Manockji on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street, on or towards the North by the property of Cawasji Shapoorji and on or towards the South by the Agiary of Cowasji Manockji Ashburner.

The rent of this property is about Rs. 120 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 131 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at D. & E. Sheds Princess Docks, under instructions from D. N. Kapur Esq., of Messrs. Need & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

EX. S. S. "TAIANMARU."

N. (D.) C—131 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder each 112 lbs. net.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be removed the same day.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
31, Medows Street.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of immovable property situate at Girgaum Back Road, that was advertised to take place on Thursday the 11th instant is POSTPONED

Private offers for the same will be received at the office of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th Oct., 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BALES JAPANESE WASTE PAPER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 9th October, 1917 at 3 p.m (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Thakkar Meghji Laxmidas at Vadgadi, Thacker Hemraj Jeram's shop and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Surajmal Kesharimal.

51 Bale Japanese waste paper, each bale of about 5 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, fish and ostmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR R. F.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion: every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

(For Public Notices see front page.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOW TO KEEP YOUR CAR UP-TO-DATE—Use Harding's Preparations, which have a reputation of 80 years. List free. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 994—12

DR. CARR. D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces. Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. Carr, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK.)

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents in Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless.)

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D.D.S,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATION WANTED.

GRADUATE WANTS TUITIONS and EMPLOYMENT Strong in English, Sanskrit and correspondence. Write to J. D. M. c/o Motilal Chandulal Javeri, 328, Abdool Rehman Street. 177.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—One L. M. & S. or SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for personal service, pay Rs. 75 and 35 with free board and lodging. Apply immediately to "G" first floor, Tarachand House, Halcyon Lodge, Vachhagadhi Road, GAMDEVI." 172.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SMART HINDU COMPOUNDER (Brahmin preferred). Pay Rs. 20 future prospects.—Apply to Box No. 270. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 173.

WANTED.—A MOTOR DRIVER, having long standing experience, should also be a mechanic. Salary according to abilities. Please apply with testimonials to Box. No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170.

WANTED—AS TEACHER Hindu young men having passed the Matriculation, School Final, etc. Beginners on a salary of Rs. twenty, and of some experience on Rs. twenty-five with an annual increase. Apply to THE PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simons University College School, Vasco, Marmugao. 58.

WANTED.—One SCIENCE GRADUATE able to teach mathematics in Matriculation Class, two Honours graduates in English with second language Sanskrit and one UNDERGRADUATE knowing Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately, Secretary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay(4). 154.

WANTED—An EXPERT CANVASSER and ADVERTISER for the Gwalior State Factories. Submit copies of testimonials and photos and state salary expected. ALAKH DHARI, Inspector General of Commerce and Industry, Gwalior, Sipri. 9994

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER or a FOREMAN ELECTRICIAN for an up-country Mill. Must be well experienced in conduit, casing and lead covered wiring work, telephone repairs, A.C. and D.C. Motors, dynamos, etc. None but men fully experienced need apply stating age, present salary (if employed), salary required, date when able to join, works done, and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 174.

WANTED

WANTED.—A DYNAMO for lighting of 230 volts, 150 to 300 amperes, with or without pulley. Apply stating particulars and price to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 175

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED.—2,500 ft. of second hand cast iron spigot and socket pipe, 6in. diameter in good condition and mention the price required to A. S. K IYENGAR, Superintendent State Gardens, Junagadh. 48

WANTED to purchase or acquire on a long lease a BANGALOW with a large compound in, or near Bombay for the purpose of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and open air school, etc. Apply with full particulars to the Joint Hon. SECRETARIES & TREASURERS, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 62

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—(1) One ICE-MACHINE, with all other accessories, in full working order. (2) Two LANCASHIRE BOILERS. For full particulars apply to Messrs. KHIASING GULABSING and SONS, Shikarpur, Sind. 171

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

FOR SALE—Chaff Cutter, Hoisting crab, Flour grinder, Mortar Mills, oil Engines, Steam Engine, Centrifugal, Contractors, Rotary, Semi-Rotary Pumps, Galvanized Pipes, Flanges, Bends, Sockets and rails, &c. Particulars on application. GANGARAM KANAYALAL CONTRACTORS, Chalisgaon. 71

TO BE LET.

TO LET—At KHANDALA CLIFTON VILLA and CLIFTON COTTAGE completely furnished. Please apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate Street. 169.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ADVERTISED that TRANSFER DEEDS for 70 (Seventy) shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., belonging to his Highness Maharaja Tukoji-Rao-Holkar of Indore are Missing. Whosoever is in possession of these documents should communicate the matter to the 2ND SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja.

G. N. GARDE.
2nd Secretary to,
His Highness the Maharaja Holkar,
INDORE.
180

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE PRESENTS THE SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL

To-night AT 6-30 p.m.

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"ARE YOU A MASON?"

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FRIDAY
SATURDAY
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50 PERFORMERS

Wednesday, 10th October
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
The Popular London Revue. 2nd Edition.

Thursday, 11th October and Friday, 12th October
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RELEASE OF MOSLEM INTERNEES.

DEMAND BY CALCUTTA CITIZENS.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S "TALL TALK."

WHO ARE EXTREMISTS?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

At a mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held yesterday demanding release of Mohamed Ali and others. Mr. C. R. Das who presided, strongly denounced the European Association agitation and said that if Self-Government was granted and the authority of the magistrates and the collectors lessened, European Traders would lose all the undue advantages they had at present.

Referring to the speeches made at the meeting of the European Association the speaker said that according to Mr. Arden Wood "if this racial bitterness increases a time will come when we British will either leave India or conquer India," if they found it was unprofitable to stay in India, but they would stay in India if they found it profitable to do so. But the tall talk of reconquering India was a statement which could hardly be taken seriously. They ought to know that India was never conquered, India was won by love and by promise of good government. India was never conquered and God willing India would never be conquered in time to come.

WHO BROKE THE CALM ATMOSPHERE?

Continuing Mr. Das said:—"One gentleman is reported to have said that "If it is a government by the people and for the people then there will be no security for life and prosperity." Whose prosperity? Is it the prosperity of India or is it prosperity of Sir Archy Birkmyre? India has lived for herself for thousands of years and she will live in herself and for herself for all time to come. There is another statement made by this angry speaker which took my breath away. He says that this agitation by the European Association is to assert the rights of the British in India. This trader, who, at a time when the Government enjoins a calm atmosphere holds a meeting and denounces the whole country, abuses the people of this country, and all ideals in which they move and live and have their being. This is the man who claims to represent the British in India. We can frankly tell the Anglo-Indian community that there are no extremists among us, and that there are no moderates. Hindus and Mussalmans of Bengal are nationalists who are neither extremists nor moderates. I will tell you who these extremists are. It is these Anglo-Indian agitators who are the extremists. Talk of calm atmosphere! Who broke the calm atmosphere? Sir Hugh Bray, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the speakers who spoke at that meeting in Calcutta. They are the people who broke the calm atmosphere. I ask them to consider their position and beware. The days of Ilbert Bill agitation have gone by. These are days of rising democracy. We ask for Home Rule, or Self-Government, not for another bureaucracy or oligarchy in place of the bureaucracy that there is at the present moment. In my opinion, bureaucracy is bureaucracy, be that bureaucracy of England or Anglo-India, or of India pure. We want no bureaucracy. We want Home Rule, Self-Government by the people and for the people. (Applause). We want Self-Government for every individual in India."

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S COMMENT.

Commenting on the speech the "Englishman" writes:—Mr. C. R. Das amongst other patriots is endeavouring to create a calm atmosphere. Mr. Das appears to have devoted himself to the indiscriminate abuse of European community in India and to the grossest misrepresentation of speeches. The tone of the speakers, as a matter of fact, was sympathy for legitimate aspirations of the people of India and determination to see that good government is not sacrificed to mob oratory. Nothing proves so much as Mr. Dass' truculent oration, the timeliness of the European Association's protest and the mischief of Mr. Montagu's mission at a time like this.

SAHARANPUR'S PRAYER FOR RELEASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Oct. 6.

Presided over by Rai Saheb S. P. Sanyal, a meeting was held yesterday evening at Saharanpur. About three thousand Muslims were present. Copies of resolutions praying for the release of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were sent to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Sir James Meston.

HYDERABAD'S APPEAL,

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 7.

A public meeting of the Mussulmans was held yesterday evening under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings and the following resolutions were passed:—

That the Mussulmans of Hyderabad in a public meeting assembled resolve that his Excellency the Viceroy be moved to order the early release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and thus restore the feeling of contentment and the peace of mind among the Mussulman community.

The other resolutions related to the anti-Home Rule tactics being employed here by some Mussulmans and it runs as follows:—

That the Mussulmans of Hyderabad in a public meeting assembled are of opinion that the meeting of the said Mahomedan Association called at Sukkur on the 7th instant is illegal by reason of its not being authorized under the rules of the Association; that the whole procedure adopted in regard to the meeting is high-handed and objectionable inasmuch as it has been called with the express object of thrusting in the address intended for his Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Mussulmans of Sind the Home Rule clause which had been expressly and unanimously voted by both the Karachi and Hyderabad branches which are the two big branches of the Sind Mahomedan Association that such action is bound to create discord and division among the Mussulman community and therefore record their emphatic protest in regard to that meeting. After prayers for the victory of the British arms the meeting terminated.

NINE INTERNEES BURMA RELEASED.

ORDER RESCINDED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

A press note issued by the Chief Secretary to-day says:—The question of relaxing restrictions on persons who have been required under the Defence of India rules to reside at Cheduba has been considered by the local Government from time to time. The orders passed have been rescinded in the cases of the following nine persons:—

Jumma, hotel keeper, Rangoon.

Mahomed Salim, furniture dealer, Rangoon.

Manavala Naidu alias Madana Gopal Naidu, teacher, Rangoon.

Nisar Ahmed, shop-keeper, Rangoon.

H. C. Shirma, contractor, Syriam.

Jam Mahomed, book-seller, Mandalay.

Harbishon Singh, petitionwriter Mandalay.

Sulemanji Ismailji Jinwalla, merchant and contractor, Maymyo.

Mahomed Sulaiman, schoolmaster, Mandalay.

G. O. 559.

MEMORIAL TO LORD PENTLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

A memorial submitted to his Excellency Lord Pentland signed by the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar, Moulvi Syed Murtuza Saheb, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Mr. K. V. Srinivasa Ayengar, Mr. K. V. Jumbunatha Ayyar and Mr. S. Radhakrishna Ayyar is published. The memorialists pray for his Excellency's permission to wait on a deputation to lay before his Government the difficulties under which students labour in consequence of G. O. 559, and request that a date convenient to his Excellency to receive the deputation may be fixed.

ALLAHABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ADDRESSES BY VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, meetings have been held to give the visitors an opportunity of addressing. Mr. Arundale said that the only way in which they could get national education was by getting Home Rule. Self-Government was indispensable for national education. India was working for Home Rule as she had never done before. The large audience present meant that India was ready for Home Rule. The present Government of India was more sympathetic than any Government of India before.

MR. WADIA.

Mr. Wadia said that the Government of Lord Pentland had done a great service to the Motherland not only by interning them, but by enabling Indians to realise that they had strong legs to stand upon. The time for demand had come and they were demanding certain fundamental rights, for which England was fighting one of her deadliest wars.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu asked the Hindus and Mahomedans to be united in their struggle for swaraj.

MR. TILAK.

Mr. Tilak said that Indians did not want a change of rulers but a change of administration and impressed on the audience which numbered several thousands that they should press their rights when Mr. Montagu came.

Lala Sheocharan Lal, Chairman of the Besant Reception Committee, gave an "At Home" this afternoon in honour of Mrs. Besant and Mr. B. G. Tilak. In the evening there was another public meeting in which Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Tilak and others spoke.

THE MEANING OF HOME RULE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Presiding over a meeting held this morning at Mylapore for the purpose of forming a branch of the Home Rule League there, Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar said that Home Rule must be taken to be a work of uplifting of the masses. It did not mean any political attempt to upset the British power. On the contrary the British connection was necessary in order to produce beneficial results of contact between the west and the east in this country. Without this India's progress would be impossible.

SCHOOL BOYS' STRIKE AT NAGPUR

PROTEST MEETING OF GUARDIANS AND WELL-WISHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

At a crowded public meeting of guardians and well-wishers of local students held yesterday, Dr. Gadre presiding, a resolution strongly protesting against the order prohibiting students from attending political public meetings, the rustication of students from schools for attending political and non-political meetings, the closing of schools, referring to schoolboys' strikes and humbly requesting the local Government to withdraw the order, was proposed and carried unanimously.

About 500 boys are at present on strike.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 508 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

R. E. 2nd-Lieut. W. H. J. S. Spence.

WOUNDED.

Royal Flying Corps, Captain G. Merton. 14th Hussars Lieutenants R. G. T. Meade. C. F. Keegan. R. F. A., 2nd-Lieutenants J. M. Holliday, F. O. Wheeler. I. A., Lieutenants J. F. Marindian, C. S. Baker, W. B. O. Fox.

CAPTURE OF RAMADIE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The following telegram has been received from Eye-witness Mesopotamia:—30th September:—

When we entered Ramadie yesterday we found every sign of confusion of retreat. A deep Nullah west of the town was strewn with miscellaneous litter for half a mile including pack saddles, furniture, books, suit cases, and office paraphernalia. Forty horses and baggage animals have been collected and some thirty camels.

Further details of the Turkish attempt to break through are now to hand. The first alarm was given by the standing patrol of our cavalry. Fire from machine-guns had been borught to bear on the enemy who finding the road impracticable attempted to push forward through crops close under the river bank. Only small parties of Turks were able to slip through the next morning. A column of cavalry in reconnaissance in the direction of the hit, caught up a few stragglers that were to be found on the road and brought them in. It is probable that the news of the fall of Ramadie had not reached the Turks on the Tigris early this morning when enemy aeroplanes flew very low over our camp. Apparently the aviator was about to descend when he discovered the change in occupation and went off pursued by a volley of rifle fire and machine-gun fire.

It is near Ramadie that Habbaniyeh escape takes off by which flood the water of the Euphrates could be directed into the Habbaniyeh depression designed to serve as a storage reservoir. Sir John Jackson's firm were at work here in 1915. The ridge held by our cavalry on the 29th forms the west bank of the outlet between the river and the reservoir. The abandoned arms of the Turks lay strewn on the neglected tram line and overturned trucks behind the third main position. We were shelling Jackson House when we got the enemy's message of surrender.

The occupation of Ramadie was carried up some miles upstream from Feluja as the crow flies, and nearly double that distance by the winding Euphrates. Our convoys though moving by day passed each other in the darkness of a London fog. White dust which covers the faces of the Arabs gives them the ashen complexion of the Indian fakirs. On the right bank of the Euphrates flat alluvial soil of delta is left behind and one comes to the first low dunes and pebbly ridges where going is better. It was over ground of this nature that the battle of Ramadie was fought. Our troops showed great endurance in the two days' manoeuvres and the battle after the night march. But that heat is no longer oppressive. The nights are fresh and cool and the health of the force is excellent.

GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

STRONG WISH FOR SYSTEMATIC REPRISALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London Oct. 4:—German towns have been bombed with good effect and the wish is strong for systematic reprisal raids. The suggestion is supported that all our strength be used to destroy the German aircraft at the bases in Belgium. This is regarded as the real defence of London. Strong action is foreshadowed and London is confident of over-coming the raids. A successful beginning has been made since. Only a fifth of the raiding numbers have penetrated our defence while five enemy machines have been brought down, and a dozen have been hit.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

The first list of subscriptions paid up to 3rd October since the inception of the Fund shows that Rs. 6,322-3-0 have been paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and Rs. 25 into the Bank of Madras, Madras; thus bringing the total to Rs. 6,347-3-0.

Printed and Published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by R. K. R. CAMA, Managing-Director, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1136-16.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard, 6-10-17.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT IN CHAMBERS.

997-17.—Jehangir G & B, Bai Dinbai widow v. Pestonji Ruttonji Itchaporio & ors, Wadia G & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

1184-16.—Payne & Co., Messrs. Pathe Freres v. T. S. Thwaites.
1383-16.—Craw B & Co., Marie Claudina Barrow & anr v John C S Lawrance, Pandia & Co.
154-17.—Purnanand & Co., Ebrahim Cassum v. Sugra Begum alias Gulnar.
253-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Joshi Hurjibha Mohunji v. Sha Dulsukhbhai Fulchand, M B Chothia.
347-17.—Manecklal & Co., Ratna Ramji v. Jiva Laxuman & anr.
519-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Shamlal Sukhanand & ors v. Bakhtavarmall son of Motilal & anr.
615-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris a Company v. Rao Raja Lall.
629-17.—Motichand & D, Uttamchand Dayabhai & anr v. Bhaidas Vallabhdas, Mulji & Th.
651-17.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rapchand & Co., a firm v. G Bill Murray, Payne & Co.
658-17.—Amin & Desai, Bhagilal Churitlal a firm v. Ranchoddas Thalakchand, Jam R & D.
878-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Shaik Actam Abdulalli v. Abdullali alias [illegible] Ahmedji.
898-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Jeygopal Ghanshamdas a firm.
900-17.—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors, v. Lillaram Gordhan a firm.
925-17.—Little & Co., Messrs Weld & Co. a firm v. Tokersey Lalji.
939-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Birdichand v. Messrs. Hiranand Moorldhar a firm, Edg G W & Co.
957-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Birdichand v. Fulumal Hiralal a firm.
972-17.—Captain & V, Maneckji Sorabji v. Captain P C Sawyer & anr.
983-17.—Motichand & D, The National Financing & Commsn. Corpn. Ld, v. Messrs. Krishna Gopal Rudhakisson a firm.
991-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ld, v. Mahomedbhoy Abdullabhoy Patheiria, Mehta D & L.
1004-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Nandlal Birdichand v. Gulabram Amichand a firm.
1005-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla v. Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji & anr.
1007-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhowandiwalla v. Haji Mahomed Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji & ors.
1014-17.—Matu J & M, Dinshaw Nusserwanji Dadabhoy v. Khan Saheb Bhimjibhai, Rustomji Ashbe & anr, Shamrao M & H.
1047-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Rakhabdas Umaji & Co., a firm v. Satar Maneck Bhow.
1051-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Abdul Gunny Haji Hoosein v. Messrs. B Cawasji & Co., a firm, Little & Co.
1061-17.—Mehta D & L, P F Balsara v. Byramji Pallonji Mistry, Forbes & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

830-17.—Amin & Desai, Shivshankar Balcrishna Ravat v. Rustomji Bomonji Bag Wadia.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1045-17.—Ard H D & Co., Akberally Ebrahimji v. Jivaji Ebrahimji, Malvi M R & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1100-17.—In Person, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Venketesh Anlaji Balpatake & anr, In Person, Agst 2nd Def. only.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

702-17.—M B Chothia, Nanalal Motichand a firm v. Mulchand Ranchordas a firm & anr, Motichand & D, Jehangir G & B, Part Heard.
820-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v. Badrudin Mulla Goolamally and ors, Unwalla P & P.

LONG CAUSES,

898-16.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Deoji Kuverji a firm, Madhawji K & Ch.
1249-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bai Gangabai widow v. Ludha Dossa and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Dastur and Co., Little & Co., Shamrao M and H.
1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.
701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar & ors, In person.
204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.
725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.
356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.
S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.
S C Ct. 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.
470-17.—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v. Messrs Nanu N Bharucha & Co., a firm, Dankwar E & D.
13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.
1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.
1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowjee K & Ch.
609-17.—Mulla & M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledona, Captain & V.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 10-17 Suit No. 1430-15.—In person, Tulsabai v. Sakharam Namdev & ors, Amin & Desai.
P P. No. 15-17.—In person, Faker Mahomed Ismail Abdul v. Fakir Mahomed Aptikar, Vachha & Co.
P P No. 17-17.—In person, Joshi Mulji Gopalji v. Thacker Haridas Lakhmidas, Tyabji D & Co.

THEFT OF MILITARY CLOTHING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Raje charged a khalasi, Bhaya Pakka with theft of military clothing from a transport. The property belonged to Government, and the accused was arrested on suspicion near the gate at the Alexandra Dock. The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged John Nolan, a European seaman, with having no visible means of subsistence. The accused when arrested near St. George's was drunk. The Court ordered the man to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

Very heavy rain is reported from the Jherriah coal fields. Crops in the colliery district are now reported to be entirely spoiled. Before the rain of the last few days only an eight-anna rice crop had been left in the fields owing to the blight due to moisture and lack of sun. This failure will be favourable to labour supply which recently had been affected by the outbreak of cholera which was at one time causing one hundred deaths a day. Cholera has now disappeared at Jherriah and few sporadic cases have appeared in Giridih.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Address.—BOMBAY, 19

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Chaldecott, R.E., officiates as Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Sappers.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following are appointed to the I.A.R.O.:—

lector of Customs, reverts to Bombay.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Following are appointed to I.A.R.O.:—

To be Second Lieutenants:—Cavalry branch.—H. L. Nichols, H. G. Blomfield, C.H.Gadden, W.O. Newsam, W.R.C. Callander. T.M. Collins; Infantry branch.—G.H. Smyth, H. E. Johnson, L. O. McCurrich, T. Stephenson, H. H. Wenmoth, H.G.H. Williams, E. S. Buttress, H. E. Hicks, W. A. Goss, F.C. Nundy, P. E. Thomas, W. M Burgess, C. L. Albreot, E. R. Durston, L. M. Thomas, B. M. Marriott, A.D. Greenwood, R.G. MacArthur, M.G. Morris, E.R.M. Cook, S. A. Smith, W.H.A. Webster, H.R. Ranktree, A.W. Harding, R.D. Hayward, J.B. Nottage, J. D. Gillon, G. H. Horne, H. W. Sanders, G. Lawrie, C. E. Whitcombe, P.R. Young, F.W. Kilner, P.G. Percy, J. R. Johnson, P. J. Gibbons, K.M. Chisholm, G.T.H. Purcell-Gilder, G. Griffin, T. C. L. O'Neil-Shaw, E. J. Bairto, R.A. Leitch, M. F. Gamble, C. B. Miller, E. Pattinson, J. G. Lindsay, O.V. Calder, A. Benson, H. Martin, R.S.H. Didcock E. Patridge, R.E. Birtwistle, D.A. Ross, H.J. Fitzpatrick, V.H. Deeks, W.H. Williams, H.H. Bell, W.G.L. Parsons, G. Lacey, G.S. Pike, R. Ainsworth, G.K. Turner, R.A. Mitchell, J. Denney, A. Cowie, N.B.P. Shove, H. A. Inglis P.A. Armstrong, R.E. Lemon, J.W. Fairlie, M. Macdonald, J.W. Bain, E.T. Martin, R.S.H. Didcock, E. Patridge, R.E. Maconachie, R.N. Parker, F.L. Grille, J.F. Sheshy, E.S. Hartnoll, J.A. Taylor and R.C. Richardson.

The following gentlemen are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Indian Army:—A.J. Moore, E.C., Freeman, C.J. Wyatt, B.F. Fox, G.W. Walton, T.G. Warwick, L.W. Middlewcek, S.N. Roberts, H. H. Rhodes, H.P. Dyson, T.P. Jones, M. H. Wood, F. H. Cullingford, E.F. Bugler, S.G. Rose, R.R. Mitchell, C.E. Bowditch, S.J. Guppy, C.B. Lambden, H.R. Belben, G. Rendell, L.L. Bunce, H. G. Leat, W. J. Manthes, E. J. Chapman, G. C. Josland, A. J. E. Armstrong, A.E. Watson, A. A. Wright, P.G.H. Gibson, G.H. Clack, F.M. Pugh, H.F. Holbrook, W.L. Curley, A.T. Hore, E.M. Hodder, F.N. Carter, W.E. Laver, H. Pitt, G.H.H. Carter, T.H.C. Brown, H.J. Farley, C.T. Ashton, E.R. Pook, F. J. Bradshaw, P. W. R. Stephen, R. Hume, A.J. Shephard, S.H. Buley, W.E. Waitt, H.J. Newnham, F. Van Houten, W. G. Spencer, W.F. Bell, C. Page, F.C.V. Swanborough, W.E. Dover, E. Wykes, T. Lynch, G.M. Baker, P.S. Mullarkey, H.A. Woods, G. Howitt, A.P.G. Stone, C.J.B. Linell, F.E. Ingram, S.H. Harmer, L. L. Lineker, A.C.H. Hillman, C.E. Brett, J.V. Higgs, N. R. Cleaver, H. Woods, P. R. White, F.J. Bonner, E.H. Wallace, W.R. James, E.H. Hallem, A.F. Murrell, T. Mugford, P. C. Legg, G. Waight, H. Harvey, S.H. Hewitt, T.L. Brookes, M.G. Lichmond, C. V. Bethell, A. J. Falkenstein, P.A. Tagetmeier, W. Saunders, F. Kind, S. Hughes.

Major A. Bredin, 93rd Infantry, is promoted Lieut.-Colonel. Lieut. R. W. Tobin and 2nd Lieut. J. C. Echlin, I.A.R.O., on admission to Sandhurst resign service and Lieut. E. H. Dunskley, I.A.R.O., resigns the service.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Mr. M. W. Brayshaw, Executive Engineer N.-W. Railway, is appointed Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies Headquarters.)

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

On the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Mr. T. C. Armstrong of Messrs Parry and Co., Madras has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. C. E. Wool resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sloan, I.C.S., to be temporary additional Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. T. Smart, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kuman Railways, has one month's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D.G. Harrison relinquisring his office as Secretary to Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee resumed duties off Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department. Mr. E.M Duggan, Executive Engineer, on his being relieved of the duties of Under Secretary to the Government of India, P.W.D., reverts to Bombay.

DADABHAI'S STATUE IN MADRAS.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNT TO RS. 3,520.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

The first list of subscriptions to the Dadabhai statue fund amount to Rs. 3,520.

NON-BRAHMIN MEETING FIASCO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

A Calicut correspondent writes that a public meeting convened in the Town Hall by some non-Brahmin residents for the purpose of a debate on the subject, "Is non-Brahmin movement consistent with the ideal of national unity" with Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetty, in the chair, ended in a fiasco. Mr. Chetty tried to speak, but his voice was drowned by cries of "we don't want you to speak," "go away" etc.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

In order to supplement the funds available for meeting heavy war expenditure which they are at present incurring on behalf of the Home Government, the Government of India have decided to issue treasury bills in India at an early date. Though the amounts expended by the Government of India are repaid to them by the Home Government, such repayment is effected in London, whereas the disbursements have to be made in India, and as has been previously explained constitute a serious and continuing strain on the Government balances in this country. The treasury bills which will be issued in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will be for terms of six, nine and twelve months, and will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 30,000, 1 lakh, 5 lakhs and 10 lakhs. The date on which the issue will commence and the rate at which the bill will be issued at the outset will be announced very shortly.

DUSSRA SACRIFICES.

APPEAL TO HINDU HUMANITARIANS.

Sir,—Dussra is coming. On that most sacred day millions of Hindus will kill poor animals in the name of the Most Merciful Goddess.

I pray that Hindu humanitarians may kindly resolve to discontinue bloody sacrifices, and induce others also to adopt such a humane reform.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Oct. 4.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson, charged one Mahomed Umar Khan, alias Husain, a Mahomedan, aged 25, with being in possession of 53 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 3,975 without a license.

In consequence of information received a party of Excise amaldars and sepoys proceeded to the Mazagon station on the night of the 6th instant and there remained in concealment awaiting the arrival of the accused. At about 11 p.m., the accused was observed going along the road. The accused was closely followed by the raiding party, and just as he turned to go to his room, which was also under surveillance, he was at once detained, and on searching his person ten pounds of opium was found tied round his waist. The accused was then immediately taken to his room, which was also searched and forty-three pounds of opium was recovered from two boxes.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was confiscated.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Girgaum reported two attacks of plague on Monday, while there was one case of attack from small-pox in the city. The entire deaths from all causes during the day were 72, the same as on the corresponding day of last year, whereas 73 cases were reported on that of 1915.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY,

Hindu: 8th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 20 of Zilhaj, 1335.
Parsi: 28th of Earwardin, 1287.
Jewish: 22nd of Thisri, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 31 min.; Sunset: 6h. 24 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 18.
Tata Iron and Steel Co., Tenth Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Comedy Co., at 9-30 in "Miss Hook of Holland" and Excelsior Pictures at 6-30 p.m. in "Iron Claw."
Royal Opera House Cinema: 6-45 and 9-30 p.m. The Howitt-Phillips Compapy in "Dear Old Charlie."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwards
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

Dep.
Punjab Postal Express } On days of arrival seven
Calcutta Do. do. } hours after mail steam-
Madras Do. do. } mer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar rd Class Express ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 8.

Part I.

918. Drill and Parades for the week ending Saturday 13-10-1917.

Instruction. At headquarters.—

Monday 8th 7 to 9 a.m. A and B Coye. (Actives) and Recruits. Dress Drill order.

Monday 8th 7 to 8 a.m. Reserves. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday 9th 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Tuesday 9th 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. Recruits.

Wednesday 10th 7 to 9 a.m. Officers and Voluntary N. C. O.'s regimental exercise. Cycles or other conveyance should be brought.

Wednesday 10th 7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Wednesday 10th 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. Recruits.

Friday 12th 7 to 9 p.m. A and B Coys. Actives and Recruits. (Reserves voluntary), Night operations. Dress, Drill order, Grey shirts.

919. Musketry.—The Rifle range is allotted for Class firing as follows:—

Monday 8th "A" Coy. Parts I and II Table C.

Tuesday 9th "A" Coy. Parts I and II Table C.

Wednesday 10th "B" Coy. Parts I and II Table C.

Thursday 11th "B" Coy. Parts I and 11 Table C.

Friday 12th "A" Coy. Parts 1 and 11 Table C.

Saturday 13th "A" Coy. Parts I and II Table C.

Members detailed to attend on the above days will parade on the range at 7 a.m. Dress, Drill order. Rifles will be issued on the range.

920. Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of Clothing from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. daily except Sundays.

921. Extract.—The following extract from Station orders dated 5th October 1917, is republished for information:—

Bounds. 702. The Regimental Institutes (including the Canteen) of the 1st General Service Battalion, Indian Defence Force, are strictly out of bounds for all other Troops."

922. Meeting.—A General Meeting of the Miniature Rifle Club will be held at Headquarters on Monday 8th October 1917, at 6 p.m. All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

Part II.

923. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the periods stated against their names:—

No. 287 Pte. B. D. Richards Lonavla Dett. from 30-9-17 to 14-10-17.

No. 148 Pte. J. H. Irani "A" Coy. from 8-10-17 to 18-11-17.

No. 291 Pte. G. Marlow "B" Coy. from 1-10-17 to 1-11-17.

924. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 187 Pte. J. F. Rozario "B" Coy. Medically unfit.

No. 711 Pte. D. McCowan "B" Coy. Medically unfit.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE D'SPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 616, of which there were 42 males, 271 females and 303 children.

CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION,

Under the auspices of the above Association a lecture on "What Women have done for Christianity" will be delivered by Rev. Father Albans Goodier, S. J., to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the St. Xavier's College Hall.

POONA RACING SEASON.

ENTRIES FOR 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr. J. E. Ainsworth's Carpentia.
Messrs. Hastings and Downe's Tollendal.
Capt. Sirdar M. N. Sitole's Comical Corner.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Hoppner.
Mr. J. Stewart's Anthracite.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Brave Simon.
Mr. J. S. Love's Verres.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' Fire Finch.
Aga Coochick Shah's Binfield Grove.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Lady Muriel.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidula Khan's Premier.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Chief of Mhaisal's Black Walnut.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Waynflete.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Black Kite.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Distance—about 5 furlongs.
Mr. J. Murphy's Dollet.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Dyna.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's Highfield Lady.
Mrs. J. P. J. Walen's Regal Sally.
Mr. Downe's Billy Bawn.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Drill Mistress.
Mr. Frank's Billicos.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's King's Head.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' Madrina.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Fine Trout.
Mr. Pitt's Servian.
Mr. Pitt's Mintspear.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen late Condescure.
Mr. J. S. Love's Kitty O'Hara.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor wrap.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunskey.

THE KILDARE PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.
Mr. D. B. Captain's Sugar Loaf.
Mrs. Walen's One.
Mr. F. M. Garda's Gravelotte.
Mr. J. Stewart's Anthracite.
Mr. Gold's Joyous Gard.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Juan.
Mr. Hasting's Vavilitsdupe.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Cyanite.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and N. Begmahomed's Airman.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Dyna.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's Margreen.
Mrs. J. P. J. Walen's Regal Sally.
Mr. A. Hope's Hunyadi.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's Drill Mistress.
Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's Kit Grey Leg.
Mr. J. Stewart's Kestrel II.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Saunterer late Mossey.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Second Venture.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Decorum.
Mr. J. Love's Kitty O'Hara.
Mr. T. M. Thadden's Watch Tower.
Aga Coochick Shah's Partial Eclipse.
Mr. T. Tejpal's Adelaide II.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Somali.
Capt. V. E. Holland's Gladiator.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's North.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunskey.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's Penny Pie.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Full House.
Mr. Towfik Esmal's Ajmer.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's Zuheir
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kalumers.
Mr. Pitt's Welcome.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Osprey.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Brimo.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Maurice.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Excelsior.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Mr. Downe's Bluey Lee.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck late Advance.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Malayeb.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. Noble's Morning Light.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Long Boat.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance—about 5 furlongs.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Ace of Hearts.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's Young Majub.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Saood.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Ata Allah.
Mr. Stewart's Arrow.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Crusader.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's Investment.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Full Moon.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Fury.
Capt. V. E. Holland's Bahlool.

THE FINAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
Mr. Ananjee's Acetine.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Royal Tij.
Mr. Hammond's Devildon.
Messrs. A. H. Dakeel and M. Hamdan's Salion.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Nassau.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Equator
Messrs. S. R. Awahab and Yussuff Sheriff's Balloon.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr. Holme's Tawakul.
Mr. Holme's Royal Standard.
Mr. Mahomedbhoy Moosa's Ever Ready.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Mubarak's Dartmoor.
Mr. Maganlal Revashanker's Victor.
Mr. Yussuffbhai Moosa's Taimoor.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Yussuffbhai Moosa's Chatham.
Mr. Kassim Hussein and A. A. Hussein's The Ally Mowlud.
Mr. Haji Ali's Britania.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Justice 13th.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Najdi.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Raven.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Paradise.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Barjora.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Bill Baley.
Mr. J. Kathedriss' Gurkha.
Mr. Sorabji Rustomjee's British.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's Safi Pitts.
Major Rajmahomed Vazir's Ormuz.
Major Rajmahomed Vazir's Panama.
Mr. E. A. Higg's Mercantile.
Mr. E. A. Higg's Apollo.
Mr. T. Bagman's Ringstead.
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's Amir Aswad.
Mr. J. Stewart's St. Leger.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza's Legislator
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Muckdunia.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Creme De Menthe (late Refusal).
Mr. M. Goculdass' Reflection.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rage.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Competition.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Resold.
Mr. Heath's Palermo.
Mr. Hasan Khatoon's Tasmania.
Mr. Bennett's Gold Field.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's Adil.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's Varlet.
Mr. Albert's Royalist.
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's Banker.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's Bhayram.
Mr. Fahad Bin Saif's Viking.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's Aurangazeeb.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Good Morning.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Play House.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's Contest.
Mr. Manoshe Shahin's Harrington.
Mr. Nobele's Hudban.
Mr. Kasim Husain's White Day.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Pacific.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE."

MEN TO RESUME WORK TO-MORROW.

MONDAY NIGHT.

It is now 20 days since the Postmen went on strike and all the efforts made by the authorities to break the strike have proved ineffective. The strike breakers, who had been imported from the mofussil, did not come up to the expectations of the authorities. After a few days' experience of what a postman's service meant in Bombay, many of them were prepared to bid good-bye to the city, the authorities permitting or not. As i stated yesterday, some of them had given a kind of ultimatum to the authorities that they should be relieved of their duties by this evening, failing which they would betake themselves to their homes without waiting for permission. The attempt of the authorities to lure back to work some of the strikers themselves did not succeed. The improvised arrangements for the disposal of the daily work of the Post Office were lavishly costly but proved anything but workable. The ever growing complaints from the public, it may be presumed, did not add to the quiet or peace of mind of the authorities, and at last we have a settlement and the strike ends to-day.

This is the broad fact that the public has to recognise. The overseers, readers and postmen will return to their duty to-morrow morning and it is hoped that it will be possible to restore the old efficient postal service very soon thereafter, a fact for which the public will no doubt be duly grateful.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

In my letter yesterday, I referred to the conference held at the P. M. G.'s office on Saturday and the expected outcome of it. Yesterday being Sunday, Mr. Ginwala had apparently no opportunity of meeting his clients. Somewhat late this morning, i.e., after the men had assembled on the maidan for a while, Mr. Ginwala called on them and briefly explained to them the situation. The men are said to have been given to understand that the Postal Authorities desired a deputation of the postmen and also of the dismissed overseers to wait on them and ask the forgiveness of the Director-General for going on strike. The men were at first not quite sure about such a course. But on Mr. Ginwala assuring them in regard to what had happened and how he had also taken every precaution to safeguard their interests and asking them to trust him unreservedly, ten men were selected to accompany him to the Post Office. The men were first of all introduced to Mr. Murtrie, where some litt'e conversation took place. The conversation seems to have been of an ordinary nature. They were then taken before Sir William Maxwell, who was at the P. M. G.'s office. There a similar thing happened. Sir William Maxwell told the men that they had acted wrongly in going on strike; but he was willing to overlook their offence and take them back to work if they returned to duty at once. He, as well as Mr. Murtrie seems to have told them that they had great sympathy for them and would very gladly consider the question of giving them suitable concessions. Whereupon the men, presumably according to some preconcerted arrangement asked on behalf of themselves and of the remaining strikers, to be "forgiven" on behalf of themselves as well as the overseers. Sir William told them *"Ham hambar karega"* and then the deputation wended its way back to the Maidan.

THE CASE OF THE OVERSEERS.

Mr. Ginwala next took the overseers before Sir William Maxwell and I hear a similar procedure was gone through. The overseers were "excused" and promised fair consideration and suitable improvements. It is reasonable to suppose that an interview of this nature is more or less of a private character. But the authorities were apparently not altogether averse to the effect on the gallery for the reporters of two of your local contemporaries were allowed or invited to be present throughout the interviews with both Mr. Murtrie and Sir William Maxwell. As regards the so-called reports, which are being freely given out, of portions of the interview with Mr. Murtrie, they seem to be so far one-sided and are not borne out in the least by the other. I have enquired carefully into the matter and though it is not possible to say they are altogether fictitious, there is no doubt that the men were not given to understand anything of the nature now given out on the other side. This is, however, a small matter, considering the happy result. It is important to note that throughout Mr. Ginwala has given his clients to understand, I hear, that he is quite satisfied with the attitude of the authorities and that he would be responsible to the men in every respect. He is said to have asked them to repose implicit trust and confidence in his ability and integrity and the men fully responded to his assurances.

As regards how matters stand, I have every reason to be satisfied with the correctness, more or less, of the statement that I made yesterday. On all the three material points—the reinstatement of the dismissed overseers, the men sustaining no pecuniary loss for going on strike, or being punished in any way for being connected with the strike, I have obtained corroboration from reliable quarters. I have just learnt that all the postal departments have been instructed to take back the men as they return to duty to-morrow morning.

WHAT HAS REALLY HAPPENED.

There seems to be no doubt now that Mr. Ginwala came to some sort of previous undertaking with the authorities, which he considers satisfactory from the point of view of his clients. It cannot be imagined for a moment that after his very recent experience in connection with the G. I. P. strike, he would be willing to take a most serious responsibility on his own shoulders on the strength of mere ethereal promises. No sensible person would do it and much less a solicitor. Mr. Ginwala is said to have signed an undertaking on behalf of the men that they return to duty unconditionally. I do not suggest that this is merely to save the authorities' prestige. But there is no doubt that it is a mere formality. I am quite sure that the order for reinstatement and concessions has been quite ready these two days and has not been communicated to the men or to the public, for obvious reasons. As I have said this is not the time to review the whole situation and apportion praise or blame.

After staying for sometime on the Maidan, the men left for their homes. While passing the Police Commissioners' office on their way, they were stopped for a short while. Mr. Vincent met the men and is said to have had a little banter with the strikers and given them some paternal advice. The men thence proceeded to the Mumbadevi temple, where they made their offerings to the goddesses, which they had heartily avowed in the event of their success.

It would not, I think, be out of place to mention in passing that the Director-General has given the following reply to the representation of the Postal clerks for war allowances and revision of their pay. It will be remembered that I referred to this matter as a case of departmental sympathy. Here is the reply of the D. G. and I am sure it will be read with interest:

Copy of a communication No. 13 c-BK dated 1st October, 1917, from the Director-General of Posts a Tel., Camp Bombay, to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3292 dated the 22nd September 1917, re: the petitions submitted by the clerks of the Bombay G. P. O. and its T.S.O's., on the subject of the inadequacy of their remunerations as compared with that of clerks the several Departments of the Government of Bombay, I have the honor to say that the Director-General has decided to postpone the issue of orders on the representations until Government's decision is announced on the report of the Committee appointed under Financial Department Order No. 2886 dated the 24th September 1917. The question of the improvement in the grading of officials of the clerical class will receive his consideration at the same time.

I beg that the petitioners may be informed accordingly.

No. 3292.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1917.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1917.

Copy forwarded to the Presidency Postmaster Bombay for information and communication to the petitioners with reference to letter No. E-16 dated the 31st August, 1917 ,and No. 9556 dated the 27th July, 1917.

(Sd.) H. DEVIDA.
For Pastmaster-General,
Bombay.

No. E-61. Bombay, 5th October, 1917.

Copy to all concerned.

G. W. LOVE.
Presidency Pastmaster.

Though so far as it has been given out to the public, there is reason to suppose that the settlement is really satisfactory as far as the men and the public are concerned. How far this has been made possible by the splendid unity and singleness of purpose on the part of the men may be discussed in another letter. But this much may be said in fairness to Mr. Murtrie that he coped with a difficult position with resouce, energy and tact and to that extent he really deserves to be complimented.

A PRESS COMMUNIQUE BY THE D G.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has issued the following communiqué, dated Oct. 8, in regard to the termition of the postmen's strike:—

"The Postmen interviewed the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to-day and the men will return to duty to-morrow. unconditionally. They asked that their case should be considered favourably and left the matter in the Director-General's hands. They also prayed that the dismissed overseers should be reinstated.

Mr. Ginwala, the Postmen's solicitor, on behalf of the men agreed to the conditions and they will return to duty to-morrow.

EMPIRE'S METAL AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES

NECESSARY MACHINERY FOR PROTECTION TO BE CREATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

The "Times" says, as the outcome of official enquiry it has been decided to create the necessary machinery for the protection and advancement of metal and mineral industries of the Empire, and for this purpose a body, styled "The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau" will be formed representating the different parts of the Empire.

COUNT VON MEYER MADE PRISONER.

DARING RAID BY RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

Count von Meyer, Chief of the German Black Sea Air Service, has been taken prisoner in a daring raid by Russian scouts.

COMPLETE BLOCK ON THULL GHATS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DIVERTED TO DHOND-MANMAD LINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICTORIA TERMINUS, Oct. 6.

The General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, has issued the following communiqué:—

Owing to heavy rain causing slips, the G. I. P. Railway main lines on the Thull Ghats are completely blocked and it is anticipated it will take three days at least to clear. Traffic for the North-East, Jubbulpore and Nagpur side is being worked via Poona and Dhond and Manmad line.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT RECORDED.

At a meeting held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Bombay Municipal Corporation considered a report from the Municipal Commissioner concerning street accidents due to tram cars, motor cars and other vehicles.

The corporation resumed consideration of the following proposition that was moved at the previous meeting by Mr. S. D. Navalkar:

"That the Malaria Committee be requested to report whether in view of the evidence that came before the Committee and the experience gained during these past years there is any necessity now for carrying out Malaria operations against the feelings of the people in regard to closing and covering of wells and tanks only and to spend any more money on it instead of utilizing the same for better purposes of improving the sanitary condition of the City."

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was of opinion that the proposition was premature, and he opposed it.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji asked Mr. Navalkar to withdraw his proposition as he thought there would be no harm in continuing the malaria policy in the shape in which it was at present pursued, subject to some modifications which he suggested.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia could say positively that the number of malaria cases had gone down in the Fort ward as the result of the present policy. At the same time malaria still prevailed in Fort north in spite of the fact that 90 p. c. of the wells there had been closed, covered up or filled in and for this he thought the Municipality was to blame for not taking proper care of the water entrances.

THE WAY TO CARRY THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha asked Mr. Navalkar to withdraw the proposition. He was in favour of sanitation on sound principles and in sympathy with the sentiments of the people. Inoculation had broken down not because there was anything inherently wrong in it but because it was conducted by the Municipality on wrong methods. The campaign against malaria should, therefore, be conducted not by "zabardusti" but by methods of persuasion. The present Municipal Commissioner more than any previous Commissioner knew what sound methods in the matter were and they hoped he would carry the campaign against malaria on those sound lines.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir did not think they should now talk of stopping the campaign against malaria. They should rather talk of continuing it by other methods. He thought the Commissioner should be asked to report what steps the Municipality proposed to take with regard to house gullies, and pools of water on either side of the railway lines and other places which bred mosquitoes.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati supported the proposition.

The proposition was defeated.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji moved:

(1) That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 14940, dated the 25th August 1917, submitting a report concerning street accidents due to tram cars, motor cars and other vehicles be recorded;

(2) That the Commissioner be informed that it is necessary to take immediate steps for providing as many new footpaths as possible wherever necessary, for sufficiently widening some of the more important thoroughfares having heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and for providing more street refuges and better lighting at important street-crossings and junctions, so as to enable the Police to control the traffic better than at present;

(3) That the Commissioner be requested to be good enough to submit early estimates for the same, to enable the Corporation to sanction the necessary expenditure at the time of the next annual budget.

Mr. A. M. Tod moved as an amendment that the report be recorded.

CARELESSNESS OF POLICEMEN.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the accidents were due to the carelessness of the drivers but they were due also to the carelessness and denseness of the pedestrians. He thought Policemen were not as alert as they should be in the regulation of traffic. He instanced the corners of Churchgate Street and Medows Street where, he said, the Policemen took not the slightest notice of the traffic and did not care to regulate it and to park carriages properly on the two sides of the road close to the pavements in Church Gate Street which was a narrow one. It was things such as these that tended to the growth of accidents. He hoped the Commissioner of Police would be more strict in granting learners' licenses and would allow the learners to drive only on wide roads and when the traffic was not heavy.

"WILFUL BLOCKING UP OF ROADS."

Mr. R. C. H. Barnard protested against crowding footpaths with utter disregard of the pedestrians' convenience. Trees had been planted very recklessly even on narrow footpaths, some of which were simply blocked up with them. The footpath on Queen's Road was not even fit to walk on. He hoped the Municipal Commissioner would communicate with the authorities to do away with the wilful blocking up of roads with Municipal building materials.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the footpaths were in such a condition that they could not be used by anyone. Pedestrians were made to wait for a long time near junctions and they were not allowed to move until a whole row of motor cars had passed through. The motor lorries were a great danger to pedestrians and they they wore the roads and cut them up. He supported Dr. Jehangir.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he hoped that some future generation at least, if not the present, would be benifitted by these pious recommendations. Out of 31 cases given 16 accidents were caused to children, and the drivers of motor cars were guilty to a great speed along Queen's Road and there was scarcely a single policeman between Marine Lines and Charch Gate Station. They had to thank Providence if they had not more accidents

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said if the speed of the cars were reduced there would be fewer accidents. The drivers never tried to avoid the passengers, when they got down from the tramcars. On account of the carelessness of the drivers of the motor cars accidents happened even on Hornby Road, which was the widest road in Bombay. Since the trailers were introduced into Bombay there had been more accidents from the tramcars.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC SENSE.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim said instead of springing this question suddenly upon them the Corporation should have been given notice. The usual procedure had not been followed in this particular case. It was not a question of widening the roads or footpaths, but it was the question of development of traffic sense. That development was not adequate. Another question was that there was not the adequate number of policemen at different corners of the city to regulate the traffic. He hoped the Police Commissioner would devote some attention to this subject, for, under the Police Act, the Government had undertaken to supply the necessary force. It was a question of controlling traffic: they required both development of the sense of traffic, and regulating the traffic by the Police. Better and efficient men were required for this purpose. Another thing he wanted to say was that the city could not be expected to provide roads broad enough to park carriages on both sides of the roads. At Church Gate Street both sides of the roads were parked with vehicles the whole day long and there was scarcely room enough for traffic. Such things must be stopped.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they should have decent footpaths which were not paved with stone and full of sharp pebbles for they must know that Indians did not use boots or shoes. The footpaths were generally heaped with stones and other obstructions.

BAD FOOTPATHS.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji in replying said the footpaths were so bad that it was impossible for anyone to walk on them.

MR. TODD'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Todd's amendment was then passed and it was adopted as a substantive motion.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

SUBMARINE U 293.

EXCAPE FROM CADIZ ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Oct. 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 8

The Premier has announced the escape of submarine U 293 which was interned at Cadiz on the 10th September. The Minister of Marine has suspended responsible officers and has ordered enquiry.

CREW OF U 293.

GIVEN FULL LIBERTY IN CADIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Oct. 5.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

The crew of U293 have been given full liberty in Cadiz. Officers have given word of honour not to attempt to escape. The King has signed the order suspending Rear-Admiral, Buhigas, commandant of the Arsenal, and Vice-Admiral Puenti, commanding the naval district of Cadiz and has appointed Rear-Admiral Rubalcaba and Vice-Admiral Mirand their successors.

AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY.

ALL-NIGHT RAIDS PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8

The "Times" correspondent, discussing the possibilities of an aerial offensive against Germany, predicts all-night raids on the densely populated Rhine valley, carried on with mathematical precision and a regular timetable like tube trains. It says that our long-distance machines, bombing tactics and machinery have been brought to perfection.

MESOPOTAMIA DESPATCH.

AWARDS OF D. S. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 5.

In addition to the lists of honours published in connection with the recent Mesopotamia Despatch, the following awards of the D.S.O., in the "London Gazette" of the 17th September, 1917, are published:—

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Fergusson. Majors (temporary Lieut.-Colonels) F. W. G. Leland, T. Timbrell. Majors R. A. Lloyd, N. D. K. MacEwen, T. G. F. Patterson, E. D. Raymond. Temporary Majors G. K. Achibold, J. L. O'Conner, Captain (temporary Major) G. B. Turner. Captains C. F. Cahusac, J. D. Crawford, D. K. Edgar, E. J. Nixon. Hon. Captain A. D. Owen. 2nd-Lieuts. (temporary Captains) R. O. Leverock, F. O. Townsend. Lieutenants M. Hillary and H. P. W. Hutson

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(America.)
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Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 9, 1917.

THE END OF THE STRIKE.

Bombay may well congratulate itself on the news we are able to publish this morning that the postal strike is definitely at an end. "And for this relief, much thanks!" The eventuality was anticipated in our issue of yesterday, and whatever may have been the processes leading up to this wholly satisfactory result, the public will heave a sigh of unfeigned relief. It was fully time that an intolerable, and indeed disastrous, situation came to an end. We suppose that for several days to come we shall continue to be afflicted with the belated deliveries of complaints in connection with the strike by the score,—a good few have had to be "killed" to-day,—but we may refer, before closing our columns to that distressing topic, to one or two examples of the lengths to which matters had been allowed to go as a consequence of the postal dislocation. Our yesterday's post bag included the following communication:

"Yesterday evening when I was having my usual stroll on sands at Chowpatty I found lying near the edge of water, two *hundies* apparently washed out by the Sea. I enclose herewith both of them."

There can be no possible mistake as to the genuineness of the *hundis*, and we are waiting for the identity of their owners to be established. Another hapless victim of the strike writes:

I am now feeling heart failure, having not received an important letter from a leading man from Karachi containing a *hundee* and a guidance for my further movements. Of this I was informed by a telegram on the 27th September last, which I have shown to the Post Master Mandvi in original to please help me in finding out that important letter. But I now learn from a reliable Postal Officer that they could not help it.

The correspondent is a respectable gentleman of excellent credentials, and being a visitor to Bombay is now stranded. The *hundi* in question was for a fair amount. It is obvious that the cases of loss of postal remittances and registered articles must be very considerable, and while on this point, we would like to express the hope that the authorities, now that they are released from the strenuous struggle of having to maintain their prestige, will give the matter their prompt and serious consideration. Earliest possible restitution is necesary, and a proper and adequate enquiry should be instituted forthwith for the purpose.

So much for the pen-ultimate phase of the tussle that has been in progress for the last three weeks: a duel between protagonists representing, it may be said, the forces respectively of "saving the face" and "filling the belly,"—the last a literal rendering of the vernacular idiom. Having regard to the central fact that a settlement satisfactory to both the parties concerned, and therefore to the public, has been reached, we would ordinarily have been content not to probe too deeply into the processes by which it was arrived at. But in view of the mendacious and misleading report of the facts of the case to which currency has been given by a certain newspaper,—whose supine irresponsibility in such matters has become a public nuisance,—it becomes necessary to point out that all talk of "unconditional surrender" on the part of the men is pernicious nonsense. It would have been wiser at this time and stage not to raise the issue of "surrender." since it has not been avoided, it must be affirmed in justice to the men,—who held out with exemplary unity and discipline, and in the face of sustained and seductive inducements to give way individually and otherwise,—that they have nothing to be ashamed of for their part in the settlement. They have won, as they deserved to, on the sheer merits of their claims and the justice of their cause. They began the strike because of the Postmaster-General's refusal to accept the mediation of their accredited solicitors: they have ended it on the direct assurances of the same solicitors that their interests will not go by the board. We have no wish to labour the contrast between the ill-starred refusal of the P. M. G. to forward the men's representation to the D. G. as submitted by their attorneys, and the understanding reached between Mr. Ginwala and the Director-General which constitutes the basis of the settlement After rendering this meed of justice to the men, we do not in the least grudge the postal authorities such deserved credit as they are entitled to for having restored peace and harmony. The labours of Sir William Maxwell and Mr. Murtrie in Bombay have not been in vain, and might have been more speedily fruitful if inspiration had been sought sooner from his Excellency the Governor instead of from the Police Commissioner and Mr. Taki. We confess we do not see the advantage of shrouding the terms of settlement,—and the real intentious of the authorities which we believe to be quite generous,—in the elaborate mystery which has been departmentally decided upon,—but then we are not bureaucrats! We will respect, however, the bureaucratic susceptibilities to the extent of not going into further details than will be found in the letter of our special correspondent in another column. But the credit must be rendered where it is due: to the men, first of all, for their spendid solidarity, to their solicitors for untiring solicitude on their behalf, and, last but not least,—to Lord Wellingdon, who evidently believes in doing good on the old classical principle of not letting his left hand know what his right hand does! That is of course excellent but, we submit, it is an over-refinement of the virtue to issue provocative press notes! As for the postal authorities we earnestly trust that in dealing with the men and their claims in the immediate future they will make up for whatever may have been lacking of sympathy and insight in their attitude in the immediate past.

ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The September number of the "New East" contains an instructive article on 'The Anglo-Japanese Alliance" from the pen of Mr. Matsuyama, the editor of the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbu." The writer believes that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has had in the past great effect in preserving the peace of the Orient and that its necessity will be recognised more and more in the near future. One of the reasons that the writer advances for the continuance of the Alliance is the Chinese situation. No Powers, he says, are likely to suffer more from internal trouble in China than Japan and Great Britain, and it is therefore necessary for the two countries to unite in maintaining peace and order there. It is clear that the writer is frankly indifferent to the political integrity of China so long as the interests of his country are promoted. This fact apart, the treatment of certain aspects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by the writer is not without interest to this country. His object is to secure that the Alliance between Japan and England should be placed on "an eternal firm foundation." To this end it is necessary, he says, that Japan's grievances against England should be frankly stated. The first grievance is the principle of the White Man's Country in Australia. "Upto now," he writes, "they talk about a white Australia, and they make no objection to immigrants and immigrant labour, without asking even whether it is German or Austrian, so long as it is white. This was true at least before the war. But if they are people of a coloured race, even if they come from our Allied Japan they are boycotted." This, he adds, is a sign of the race prejudice lurking at the bottom of the hearts of the English and "it is not pleasant." Another grievance is the recent prohibition by the British Government of the leasing and sale of land in the Malay Peninsula to coloured people. "I do not know from what circumstances the necessity for this has arisen, but," the writer urges, "its result is to cause extreme inconvenience to Japanese people," whose hopes of establishing a profitable rubber industry in the Malay Peninsula are thus dashed to pieces. The third and last grievance is political, and one regarding the question of the occupation of the German Islands in the Pacific. Referring to the part played by Japan in the Pacific Mr. Matsuyama writes:

I think that if Japan had not taken action, the German fleet in possession of a powerful base at Tsingtao would certainly not have been destroyed so easily, and English commerce in the Pacific would have been in a perilous state. Not only that. India would have become restless, communications between Australia and the mother country would have been imperilled, and England without doubt have been much embarrassed. This is not a question of boasting, but we Japanese do wish England to recognize just these facts. One may estimate that Japan in expelling German power from the Pacific exerted herself properly, yet is not England refusing to allow Japan to occupy the chief of the South Sea Islands? How about New Guinea? How about the Bismarck Archipelago? Somehow I think it looks as if England were using Japan, inciting her by word only.

The Editor of the "New East," Mr. J. W. Robertson, effectually disposes of the last-named grievance. He refers in this connection to an article published in the "Osaka Mainichi" which, like the "Asahi" has one of the largest circulations in Japan. This article, he says,

does not merely criticise England. It slanders her. It is little use arguing with a writer whose mentality is at such a level that he cannot understand or refuses to understand that on the prudent use of cargo space depends not only the victory of the Allies. Great Britain has placed 2,000,000 tons of shipping at their service—but their freedom form hunger. It is only to be expected that such a writer should take no account of the many cases in which the British Government has relaxed, solely for Japan's benefit, restrictions on the importations of such unnecessary imports as—drawn thread work! Every sane man knows that there is not one atom of foundation for his amazing suggestion that the Allied restriction of imports, the Allied shipping agreements and the American embargo on the export of steel (which has been relaxed in favour of Japan) are in the slightest degree influenced by a desire to hamper Japan's prosperity and to strangle her young industries.

Mr. Scott then proceeds to remind the writer of the article and other Japanese publicists that instead of disturbing the harmony of the Alliance by such articles they must first set their own house in order. All over the world the well-wishers of Japan, he says, when they would speak of her merits, find themselves faced by a suspicion of her. He illustrates this fact thus:

The "New Republic" is one of the most highly respected and most influential of the American weeklies. In the latest issue to hand a prominent writer contributes a letter to the Editor on the despatch of Japanese war vessels to the Mediterranean. In his very first sentence he thinks it necessary to say that he takes for granted "*that it is not a ruse designed to be carried out in collusion with the German high command and for the ultimate success of the German cause.*" The insinuation is, of couse, utterly unfounded, and is as grotesque as it is foolish. But the fact to note is that it is made, and that there must be a cause for it.

The inference drawn by the Editor of the "New East" may or may not be justifiable, but Japanese publicists would do well to give a thought to Japan's reputation abroad. And in this connection the reference made in the "New East" to a private complaint from Australia about having to use "pencils that won't write, calico that goes to bits in the wash, and matches that one must strike a lot of to get a light, all labelled "Made in Japan,"—a complaint that many in this country would echo,—is not out of place as pointing a moral.

The manner in which the Editor of the "New East" disposes of the remaining grievances referred to by Mr. Matsuryama, however, is neither so convincing nor so happy as his reply to the political grievance of Japan. He does not so much as answer Mr. Matsuryama complaint about the exclusion of Asiatics from Australia as evade it. And the strength of his reasoning, such as there is of it, may be judged from the importance he attaches to the fact that the Australian authorities have just called from Japan to a university chair, "one of the best informed and most sympathetic students of Japan" as a proof of Australia's good-will towards the latter. Now this gentleman who is expected to be "a valuable interpreter of Japanese feeling throughout Australia" is not a Japanese but one "Mr. Murdoch, the historian," though even the importation of a Japanese scholar would not be a consolation to Japan for the exclusion of her people from Anstralia. Mr. Scott's attempt to explain away the colour prejudice which is at the bottom of the prohibition of leasing and the sale of land in Malay, is also disingenuous to a degree. For, we are told that "the new measure is rendered necessary because in view of the scarcity of tonnage, and it is undesirable that further plantation labourers should be imported from India."

Notes of the Day.

The American Effort.

The American Congress has closed an eventful session in its history. As President Wilson in his message to it says, it has safeguarded the rights of the people not forgetting the considerations of social justice. Of the positive achievements which it has helped to secure an indication is given by President Wilson when he says that the needs of the army and the navy have been met in a manner assuring the effectiveness of American arms, and the War Making Dopartment of the Government has been equipped with powers necessary to make the action of the nation effective. The extent of the financial burdens which it has accepted for the country may be gathered from the statement that since April, it has voted seventeen billion dollars and authorised contracts for two and a half billions more, the bulk of the amount being for war purposes, and the loans to the Allies amounting to seven billions. That, however, is not all. "Best of all," as the President put it, "the Congress has left no doubt regarding the spirit and determination of the country and has affirmed them as loyally and emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them in the firing-line"

A Fallacious Comparison.

The other day the "Pioneer" delivered itself of the view that Indian *objets d'art*, even the best of them, suffer when placed in juxtaposition with English works of art. Mr. O. C. Gangooly, Vice-Principal of the Calcutta School of Art and himself an eminent artist, has lost no time in exposing this ill-informed generalization by pointing out the injustice involved in passing judgment on Indian art by the specimens to be picked up at random in the bazars. "Unfortunately," he says, "good examples of old Indian handicrafts are now practically extinct, as every collector of *purana cheez* too well knows to his disappointment. So that, if one wishes to appraise the achievements of Indian craftsmen he has to go to the few available specimens which have drifted to the show cases of the museums. . . The fundamental principles of taste, design, composition, and in fact of everything that stands for craftsmanship, which underlie all truly high class art, are identical in all times and countries. A Greek vase, a Hokusai drawing, a Gothic chalice-cup and a Buddhist fresco are at bottom one and the same. . . .The fact that one in company with the other seems to suffer is no conclusive fact of the artistic quality of either of them. Take, for example, the Japanese kakemonos and modern European pictures. They cannot hang on the same wall harmoniously; the European work suffers." This, as he is careful to add, does not prove that the European work is not good, but it illustrates the futility of setting up invidious comparisons.

The Police and Ceylon Riots.

We are glad to notice that the Hon. Mr. P. Ramanathan, who has always been a most courageous and trusted leader of the people of Ceylon, has taken the initiative in a most important matter. At Wednesday's meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council, he signified his intention to move, at a subsequent meeting,

"that in view of the disclosures made, in the Reports of the Commissions held by Government in connection with the riots, of the conduct of the Police and the reorganisation of the Police Force in respect of the circumstances connected with the shooting of certain men in the Kegalle District and in the case of Walgampaya in the District Court of Kandy, it was the opinion of the Council that it was dangerous to the interest of good government and the safety of his Majesty's subjects in Ceylon to allow Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin to continue at the head of the Police as Inspector-General."

It is a salutary as well as a necessary resolution, having regard both to the nature of the occurrences to which reference is made, and the general priniples which govern the safeguarding of the public weal.

Co-operative Societies in Madras.

The Government of Madras have just issued an order stating that they are prepared to appoint a limited number of non-officials as honorary assistant registrars of co-operative societies as an experimental measure. Those accepting such appointments will be required, before they are given powers as assistant registrars, to undergo a course of preliminary training in co-operative work in the office of an assistant registrar or the Registrar for a month or six weeks and to accompany an Assistant Registrar or the Registrar on tour for three or four months, doing such work as may be assigned to them. The Registrar is required to submit proposals in sufficient time before the close of the probationary period, defining the duties to be discharged by each honorary assistant registrar and the jurisdiction to be assigned to him. Government do not propose at present to sanction any grant for the travelling expenses of probationers nor do they propose to sanction any establishment for honorary assistant registrars. The co-operative department in the Madras Presidency is over-staffed and the experiment proposed may be welcomed if it is intended as a step towards the gradual de-officialisation of the movement.

Official and Personal.

Colonel William Ernest Jennings, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Ire.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), I.M.S., being an official, has been nominated an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, in place of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., resigned.

Dr. Raghvendra Row, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.) F.C.P.S. (Bom.), has been nominated an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the period during which Bill No. III of 1917 a (Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Registration Act, 1912) is under consideration in the Council.

It is officially stated in Savantwadi that the Chief of Savantwadi left Bombay for Mesopotamia on Saturday last. He is attached as Lieutenant to the 116th Mahrattas.

A WAR-TOURIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

Let me disclaim, at the outset, any specialist knowledge of India, her races, habits, and religions. I am a war-tourist. That is to say, I am one of those whose military duties have brought them east of Suez and enabled them to visit England's greatest Dependency. During the war I have been to India as a convalescent for two months from the Gulf, and, after a period of sick leave at home, I have now once more returned to Bombay. But a return visit has but strengthened my previous impressions.

In spite of many *propter bellum* curtailments of liberty and the introduction of conscription in England, to come from home to India is to come from the country of the free and proud to the land of the servile and broken-spirited. The poorest and meanest labourer in the United Kingdom is a prince in soul compared with the average low-caste Indian,—that mony-grade d class addressed with strident Anglo-arrogance as "boy."

This juxtaposition of overbearing assurance and apprehensive subservience is, of course, no new thing. And the cause, or at least one of the causes, is not far to seek. On the one side stands the well-fed scion of a compact Empire, on the other the ill-nourished product of a conglomerate Dependency. The cause is physiological, a matter of nutrition. This contrast of attitude has been enhanced by the war. Many men who in pre-war days were socially of no account have efflorescod into the importance of his Majesty's Commission. They arrived in India inflated by their elevation to the rank of true Sahibs and intoxicated with pride of petty power. They are only too delighted to find the universal prevalence of "Kow-tow" and the eager salaam.

If one happens to stay at some big hotel in Bombay or move about some military station one does not know whether to be amused or indignant as one observes the over-bearingness of temporary gentlemen dressed in a little brief authority, and the fawning submissiveness of men who, after all, belong to a country that was civilised when Britain was barbarian. Nor is this all. One might go further and say that by many consideration and civility is regarded as a sign of weakness and inefficiency.

Unfortunately what is true of the poor and uneducated is no less true of the higher orders. I have watched students outside their Institute. They all have the "we-must-make-way and-stand-aside" attitude of mind and body They have none of the confident mentality and virile carriage to be found among similar young Englishmen at home.

This canker of servility is a universal infection. In the press a "reformer" writes a paragraph of flattery of Government in order to introduce one timid line of proposed change. The flood of adulatory eloquence poured forth at the feet of every incoming or departing official makes the sea almost superfluous as a means of transit. There is a vicious circle in all this. The arrogance of the ruler (in England referred to, when practised by Germans, as Prussianism) breeds servility in the ruled and *vice versa*.

Whatever be the cause, political, economic or military, of this canker, is it not possible for every Indian from the highest to the lowest, to purge himself of hyper-deference (to use no stronger term) and speak out, write out, act out? It may be that in the past results have not been encouraging. And to-day also such "uppishness" might be resented by old-type officials and new-fledged subalterns.

But I believe that we English are at heart too fond of freedom to really desire or enjoy slavishness in others. The true lover of liberty regards servility as an insult to the dignity of man, and we are all men, however widely differing in colour or creed or caste.

I do not in the least want to obliterate distinctions of rank. Such a course is neither possible nor desirable. But I am convinced of this. There will be no new India until the heart of India is changed, until pride replaces humility and independent dignity succeeds propitiatory submissiveness. Only from a change of spirit can come improvement in things material, and that consummation all lovers of India most desire, when poverty and oppression shall be no more and the Golden Age shall return.

B.

MRS. BESANT'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The following is the programme of Mrs. Besant's visit to Bombay:—

Arrival:—Wednesday, October 10, 3 p.m., Victoria Terminus where there will be a reception on behalf of the Home Rule League and she will be taken in procession from Victoria Terminus to China Baug, via, Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, Mooljl Jetha Market, Javeri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, and C. P. Tank.

9-30p.m.—Theatrical Performance in aid of Surat Orphanage, Gaiety Theatre.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.—Reception by the Theosophical Society, Morarji Goculdas Hall. (Admission to members only and the exact time will be notified later on).

4 p.m.—Ladies' Meeting at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road.

6-30 p.m.—Mrs. Besant's Lecture on "The Present Situation" (Place to be notified later on).

9-30 p.m.—Lectures by Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Shantaram's Chawl.

Friday, Oct. 12.—6-30 p.m. Entertainment by Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Ratansi D. Morarjee, China Baug (by invitation).

9-30 p.m.—Entertainment by the Members of the National Union.

Saturday, Oct. 13.—8-30 a.m. Address to Young India Society Empire Theatre.

1 p.m.—Departure.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS,

BRITISH STAND IN FLANDERS.

MANY SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

URUGUAY BREAKS UP RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

BRITISH STAND IN FLANDERS.

ADVANCE SOUTH OF REUTEL BROKEN UP.

AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—The weather has been stormy and heavy rain has fallen throughout the day. An attempted enemy advance south of Reutel was broken by our fire. The enemy at dusk put down heavy barrage on the greater part of our front between Broodseinde and Hollebeke but no infantry action followed.

Our aviators despite an unfavourable weather yesterday dropped one and a half tons of bombs on enemy targets including a railway station. Fighting machines went out whenever possible. One failed to return and one of our bombing machines which went out on Thursday night is missing.

CAPTURED POSITIONS BEING CONSOLIDATED.

TERRIBLE WASTAGE OF GERMAN MAN-POWER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—Since Friday there have been no counter-attacks, and our troops have been steadily consolidating and improving the new positions. This abandonment of traditional counter-attacks gives evidence of the serious enemy disorganisation which is confirmed by the continuous and extensive troop movements behind the German lines indicating the relief of the shattered regiments.

A BOCHE PLAN THWARTED.

It appears that the Boche on Thursday hoped to regain the initiative by an attack planned against Zonnebeke which our timely offensive broke up. The confused manner in which the reserves were flung in showed that no definite preparations for an extensive counter-attack in response to the further advance on our part had been made.

GERMANS KILLING GERMAN PRISONERS.

The German command is using desperate efforts to prevent us from taking the men prisoners alive. This has aroused the bitterest resentment among the Germans promising sequels when the prisoners return to the Fatherland after the war.

During Thursday a number of prisoners were told off for stretcher-bearing and a Boche aeroplane flying very low machine-gunned and deliberately killed several Germans. Similarly prisoners have been frequently sniped and machine-gunned by their own men who in consequence of a chance of surrender fling away their helmets to minimise the possibility of their being identified.

BRAVERY OF THE IRISH FUSILIERS.

A battalion of the Irish Fusiliers on Thursday covered itself with glory. It requested permission to attack a most difficult point and advanced with such irresistible dash that it gained the whole of its objectives without a stop, taking eighty prisoners. The Devons had stubborn fighting in the Reutelbeek valley. The ground was a mere bog and men frequently sank shoulder-deep. The seriousness of the German man-power position is indicated by the fact that the Uhlans have recently been converted into an infantry and machine-gunners.

BATTLE OF BROODSEINDE.

ENGLISH COUNTY TROOPS' REMARKABLE ENDURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

Correspondent Beach Thomas says the English county troops who held the right flank in the battle at Broodseinde showed a remarkable power of endurance. They had the hardest and least glorious part of the job of the whole front. One regiment in attacking had to cross the whole front of Polygonbeek full in the face of the slope so covered with pillboxes and blockhouses that it resembled a long encampment of tents. These 'beek' valleys are so swampy that a general going to see the troops took twenty minutes to wade across one valley and men are still being dug out up to the neck in mud.

The Germans further south in the direction of Comines had the most intense concentration of guns they had ever assembled and it is doubtful if anything in the fighting surpasses the steady patience of some of the Midland men who bore punishment without flinching and afterwards attacked without loss of dash.

It was after similar experience that the Lincolns and Devons went clean through to the final objective. Some of these troops on the right wing at the end of the fight were almost without leaders and quite without water, yet they held firmly in spite of dwindling numbers.

The Londoners and south of England troops made one of the fiercest bayonet charges in the whole attack.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON VARDAR FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 8.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says that the artillery has been active on the Vardar front north of Monastir and in the region of the lakes.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN E. AFRICA.

BELGIANS ON A NINE MILE FRONT.

SPLENDID WORK BY INDIAN CAVALRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MASINDI, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

The Belgians are now in contact with the enemy on a nine mile front east of Mahenge. The Indian cavalry in the Linde district has captured or destroyed large quantities of foodstuffs clearing a large tract of enemy country.

INFANTRY FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN BELGIUM AND ON MEUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 8.

Last night's French communiqué reported that there had been no infanty fighting throughout the day. Artillery duel, which was sometimes violent, occurred in Belgium, in Aisne and on the right of the Meuse.

ARTILLERY DUELLING ON FRENCH FRONT.

A POWERFUL RAID AGAINST NAVARIN FARM REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Oct. 8.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports artillery duelling in the Vauxhaillon-Laffaux-Hurtebise sector and on the left bank of the Meuse notably north of Hill 344 and towards Bezonvaux.

We repulsed a powerful raid against the Navarin farm in the Champagne. The enemy's losses were appreciable.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 8.

A British communiqué says there was considerable cannonading on the battlefront all night. We made a successful raid south-east of Broodseinde, inflicting casualties and taking twenty prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid south of the Ypres-Comines canal.

The Leicestershires made a successful raid westward of Cite St. Elie.

The weather is showery and colder.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

SUBDUED TONE OF GERMAN PRESS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

The German press displays a subdued tone with reference to fighting in Flanders and endeavours to explain the abandonment of territory as part of the 'tactics of elastic defence.' The Press does not attempt as previously, to claim a victory, though it seeks to minimise Field-Marshal Haig's success as a 'moderate tactical gain.'

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" testifies to the extreme audacity of British airmen in penetrating far to the German rear by moonlight and repeatedly bombing Courtrai, Roulers and Ghent and even reaching Namur.

GERMAN MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

A Wireless German official message says, there has been continuous and very destructive fire between Poelkapelle and Zandvoorde.

ENGLISH TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

THEIR PREPONDERATING PROPORTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

The "Times," reproducing Reuter's paragraphs regarding the proportions of British troops and casualties and referring to preposterous enemy slanders on the subject, says, "The fact is that purely English contribution in man power and in money in this war have been so greatly preponderant and all-pervasive that almost insensibly it has become the complimentary custom to dwell chiefly upon the achievement of other nations which make up the Empire. The share of the English was taken for granted."

URUGUAY ON WAR PATH.

BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

SOLIDARITY WITH CHAMPIONS OF JUSTICE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

The President sent a message to the Congress stating that although Uruguay had received no direct injury from Germany, it was necessary to show her solidarity with the champions of justice democracy and small nations.

URUGUAY ANNOUNCES RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Oct. 8.

A Presidential decree announces the rupture of relations with Germany. Passports have been handed to the German Minister.

BRITISH THREAT OF REPRISALS.

GERMAN FEAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

A telegram from Amsterdam says, German authorities are taking the British threat of air reprisals seriously. The police in frontier towns make nightly patrol to ensure that no gleam of light shall be visible from houses and severe penalties are fixed for the slightest carelessness in this respect. Elaborate official regulations have been issued at Cologne and elsewhere notifying the system of warnings by means of sirens and rockets, and enjoining upon the inhabitants to remain indoors and extinguish lights.

HELFFERICH'S ATTITUDE IN REICHSTAG.

PROVOKES BITTER PRESS ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

Helfferich's attitude in the Reichstag on 6th has evoked bitter press attacks. The Government is accused of evading the real issue and decisive happenings are generally expected on the resumption of the debate in view of the possible adoption of independent socialist motion implying a vote of censure on Michaelis and Helfferich.

The 'Vorwaerts' says if the motion is adopted the Reichstag must force the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to clear out if the yrefuse to resign.

COAL MINERS' WAGES.

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO ALL-ROUND INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

The President of the Coal-miners Union announces that Government has agreed to all-round increase in wages.

SEQUEL TO POSSESSION OF SWISS BANK NOTE.

DEPUTY TURMEL ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF TRADING WITH ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Oct. 8.

Deputy Turmel has been arrested after some weeks' investigation of the charges of trading with enemy. In consequence of the discovery of Swiss banknotes to a large amount in Turmel's residence, French newspapers have been alleging that Turmel sold to Germany the details of a secret session of the Chamber.

Turmel replied that the money was connected with a cattle transaction.

ENEMY'S LACK OF MEN.

UNFIT LANDSTORMERS CALLED UP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Oct. 8.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

Austro-Hungarian military authorities are calling up unfit landstormers

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE RADFORD, M. P

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

The death of Sir George Radford, M.P., is announced.

THE TYPHOON AT TOKIO.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER 100 MILLION YEN.

1,100 DEATHS REPORTED SO FAR.

ISLAND DISAPPEARS WITH 300 INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Oct. 8.
Recd. 3 p.m., Oct. 8.

The number of deaths resulting from the typhoon on Monday increases hourly. The casualties and damage are so great that a comprehensive estimate is not yet available. It is believed that the material damage will total over a hundred million yen. In the Tokio Prefecture alone there have been over five hundred deaths. Three thousand houses have been destroyed and 150,000 submerged. Two hundred thousand people are homeless and several villages in the neighbourhood of Tokio have been totally destroyed.

In Sunamura alone three hundred bodies have already been discovered. A small island off Uruyasu has disappeared in the muddy sea with three hundred inhabitants.

REMARKABLE SESSION OF U. S CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON ITS WORK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

In the course of his message to the Congress at the closing of the session President Wilson said:—The Congress has safeguarded the rights of people not forgetting the considerations of social justice. The whole work of this remarkable session has been done thoroughly and with the utmost despatch consistent with full consideration for the most critical matters. The best of all, the Congress has left no doubt regarding the spirit and determination of the country and has affirmed them as loyally and emphatically as our fine soldiers will affirm them in the firing-line.

U. S. CONGRESS VOTE FOR 19½ BILLION DOLLARS.

BULK OF THESE SUMS IS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Press Bureau says:—The American Embassy states that the Congress since April has voted seventeen billion dollars and authorised contracts for two and a half billions more. A bulk of these sums is for war purposes, including loans to the Allies amounting to seven billions.

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK.

AFTER EXCITING FIGHT BY AMERICAN DESTROYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Navy Department has published a story of how after an exciting fight an American destroyer sank a submarine by bombs in European waters.

The British Admiralty has sent a letter of appreciation.

GEN. SMUTS ON ANTI-SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

LIEUT. BONNER MADE A V, C,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

Illustrating the truth of the passage in General Smuts' speech in which he said that there had been deeds in the anti-submarine campaign so daring that they could only be told after the war, a Court Circular cryptically announces that the King has bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Charles Bonner, Royal Naval Reserve, in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consumate coolness and skill an action with an enemy submarine.

TEA SALES IN LODON.

DEMAND CONTINUES STRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Oct. 8.

At the public tea sales this week demand continued strong and maximum prices were freely paid. Ceylon teas in Class D ruled dearer. Inferior Indian descriptions were rather neglected. The next week's advertised auctions comprise 9,924 packages of Indian and 4,713 of Ceylon tea.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

PRELIMINARY PARLIAMENT.

M. TCHEIDZE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

Although elections for the preliminary parliament are incomplete its sittings have begun and M. Tcheidze has been elected President. A committee of six of the preliminary parliament has been instituted. It includes two ex-Ministers and two Maximalists.

THE KORNILOFF ENQUIRY.

CHARGE OF TREASON MAY BE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

The newspaper "Novayajyzn" states that owing to the facts elicited at the Korniloff Committee of Inquiry the charge of high treason may be abandoned. It is stated that the Government ordered the despatch of the Third Cavalry Corps to Petrograd and gave instructions that all General Korniloff's orders should be carried out.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES NORTH OF SERETH.

762 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 8.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We captured a height and also half of the village of Vaskoutcy, north-west of Sereth. We repulsed counter-attacks but subsequently the enemy artillery forced us to abandon the village. We took 762 prisoners.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

The Vladikavkaz Railway which is an important system with other lines has decided not to participate in the strike and it is hoped that a strike may be averted at the eleventh hour.

RECONSTITUTION OF COALITION GOVERNMENT.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT REACHED IN PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

Complete agreement has been reached between the Government, the Democratic Conference and the bourgeois elements. M. Kerensky is consequently reconstituting the coalition government.

PETROGRAD PAPER FACTORIES

STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Oct. 8.

The workmen of all paper factories have struck, threatening to prevent an early convocation of the Constituent Assembly owing to want of paper for electoral bulletins.

Eight thousand soldiers at Gomel in the province of Mohileff who refused to go to the front were surrounded by Cossacks and dragoons and surrendered.

COALITION GOVERNMENT FOR AUSTRIA.

AGREEMENT REACHED REGARDING CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Oct. 8.

Members of the Government, representatives of the Moscow industrial classes, delegates from the Democratic Conference and the Cadets conferred from five on Friday afternoon till three on Saturday morning and reached an agreement regarding the constitution of the Coalition Government.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO VISIT ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Oct. 8.

Mr. Roosevelt has been invited to visit the Italian front.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

HOPELESS TO CRUSH ENEMY ON LAND.

STRIKES IN GERMANY ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

Herr Gothein, ex-member of the Reichstag for Berlin, addressing the central committee of Progressives, declared the hopelessness of attempting to crush enemy on land.

No British disposition towards peace could be discerned notwithstanding heavy shipping losses. The British had not even introduced rationing of foodstuffs.

America could not be forced to make peace. Germany's allies were not inclined to continue the war for pan-German plans of conquest, and he anticipated that there would be strikes in Germany for similar reason if the war continued.

ENEMY ATTACK BEATEN OFF NEAR POLYGON WOOD.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR MONCHY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Oct. 9.

A British communiqué says we beat off an attack eastward of Polygon Wood following last evening's heavy barrage. We made a successful raid eastward of Monchy.

ENEMY CONFERENCE AT SOFIA,

GREAT IMPORTANCE ATTACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

A Munich paper says, that the Emperor of Austria, the Kaiser and the Sultan will shortly proceed to Sofia to hold a conference with King Ferdinand to which great importance is attached.

ATTACK ON HELSINGFORS.

RUMOURS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

A telegram from Stockholm says, it is reported that strong German naval forces have been observed off Bornholm and Stockholm Archipelago, confirming rumours of a German offensive against Helsingfors.

A telegram from Petrograd says, it is believed that an attack on Helsingfors by land and sea is the first thing contemplated.

FINLAND AS REPUBLIC.

BILL OF PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HELSINGFORS, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

Bills are published proclaiming Finland a republic and regulating Russo-Finnish relations. The latter bill which will be submitted to the Russian Constituent Assembly provides for the continuance of Russo-Finnish union on the basis of Finnish autonomy.

PARIS TRAMWAY WORKERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

Tramway and omnibus workers have struck.

LABOUR PARTY'S DECISION.

TO RUN 300 CANDIDATES AT NEXT-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

The Labour Party has decided to run three hundred candidates at the next general election.

WOMEN'S INDIAN STUDY ASSOCIATION.

LORD SYDENHAM ON NEED FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., Oct. 8.

Lord Sydenham, presiding at a meeting of the Women's Indian Study Association, contended that no man should take office in India without a knowledge of the essential facts and such knowledge should be in the forefront of training for the Civil Service. No regiment should go to India without officers and men going through a full course of lectures on the modes of life in India. He instanced the Bombay High School for Girls as an example of growing important movement in India in favour of education, which would broaden women's outlook and give them a fuller share in national life.

One of the greatest needs was for women doctors. It was not for the Government to force changes in social conditions, but it had to meet demands from the people which would bring about the complete emancipation of women. Lord Sydenham emphasised that the change should be gradual; any sudden break-up of Indian social conditions should be avoided.

Miss Boyd, Secretary in England for Women's University Settlement of Bombay, also emphasised the great need for Indian girls to follow the profession of medicine.

SURAJMAL LIBEL CASE.

MR. SETALVAD ON QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

MR. STRANGMAN'S REPLY.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the resumption of the hearing of the appeal before their Lordships yesterday, Mr. Setalvad continued to read the evidence of Surajmal from Justice Davar's notes. Was it possible, counsel asked, for a solicitor of Surajmal's standing not to remember the reading of a notice of this kind? Not only did he say that he did not remember but he said he could not say whether the suggestion was true or not. A very grave charge of unprofessional conduct had been put to him and he said he did not remember. Was there any room for forgetfulness in the matter? Was not then the comment made on this a natural one?

Mr. Justice Marten: This was several years ago and he might have confused the one notice which he actually did draft with this notice which it was suggested that he did draft.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The one was a perfectly harmless one, the other a most serious thing. He could easily have said that he had drafted the one and did not remember having drafted the other.

Mr. Setalvad: He knew fully well that there were these allegations against him and he knew he would be cross-examined about them. It is not as if he was suddenly called to give this evidence without any warning whatever. Would not then any one be justified in drawing the inferences actually drawn? The question put by Mr. Davar in cross-examination really was the gist of the charge against him viz. that he had instigated Ashidbai's suit. He further submitted that a person commenting would be perfectly entitled to assume that the question was put by responsible counsel on proper instructions.

Mr. Justice Marten: The only question is what would an average man reasonably infer from the answers given.

Mr. Setalvad: Exactly. Here is this man coming into the box to deny, as his learned friend had said the charges against him, and these are his answers.

Mr. Justice Marten: This again has to be taken in connection with the abrupt withdrawal of the suit.

A REASONABLE INFERENCE.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. I was coming to that point next. As the report stated, the suit had been dismissed with costs. What did this sudden withdrawal mean? Rs. 3,000 was a matter of great consequence to Bhagwandas. And still he submitted to a withdrawal of the suit after Surajmal's answers in cross-examination on Saturday afternoon. From that any man of common sense would be entitled most reasonably to infer that the plaintiff had come to the conclusion that the defendant would succeed. There was another inference, equally reasonable, viz. that Surajmal was afraid of the ugly disclosures that were coming and that he had therefore arranged to get the plaintiff to withdraw the suit. When plaintiff's counsel announced the withdrawal of the suit on the Monday morning Mr. Surajmal was in court. Still he uttered not a word of complaint on protest nor does he appeal to anybody in self-protection. There were the allegations which his own answers had considerably strengthened and still he left the box apparently quite pleased with himself. He (counsel) submitted that he (Surajmal) would have been content to allow the veil to be drawn on the matter if these articles in "The Chronicle" had not appeared. As the Chief Justice had said during the argument of the appeal no judge could have refused an investigation in the matter or could have refused to give Surajmal facilities to vindicate himself if he had chosen to ask for such an opportunity. And still he (Surajmal) had kept silent. Was not then under the circumstances the comment fair? He submitted with confidence that the comment was not only fair but most necessary in the public interest. And what were the articles? Were they not read as a whole merely as a plea for further inquiry and investigation? It might be that the writer may have made a statement here or there which was inaccurate, but what was the general burden of the articles? The writer made no charges against Surajmal himself. He only reviewed what had happened in the proceedings and appealed for further inquiry. Counsel than read the articles to show how they merely called for further inquiry.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I do not want to stop you, Mr. Setalvad but we have read these articles and got them almost by heart now.

Mr. Setalvad: They are very short, my lord, and I want be long with them. The inference that there was little doubt that plaintiff was the creature of Surajmal was, he submitted, perfectly justified.

Mr. Justice Beaman: The emphasis there seems to be on 'was' and the writer is merely repeating the allegations.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S REMARK.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. Then there was the remark of the learned judge that the plaintiff had acted wisely in settling the suit.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The remark of the learned judge seems to me particularly important.

Mr. Setalvad: The remark suggested that it would have been very much the worse for the plaintiff if the suit had gone on.

Mr. Justice Marten: If the case had gone on to a conclusion, the judge might have sent the papers to the Law Society for inquiry. Here the judge was taken by surprise by the sudden withdrawal of the suit.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. Counsel then turned to the written statement in Bhagwandas's suit to show that the allegation that Surajmal had settled the suit direct with Dada was in the written statement. The written statement could be read to mean that Surajmal gave his own cheque.

Mr. Justice Marten: The writer introduces these remarks by saying that they were made on the basis of the defendant's allegation.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. The writer distinctly said that he was writing on the allegations, which were not fully revealed. The gravamen of the charge against Surajmal was that he settled over the head of Dada's attorney. The charge that the writer had made had nothing to do with the intervention of an agent between Surajmal and Holkar.

AN ADMITTED FACT.

As to the letter there was no denial that it had been written.

Mr. Justice Marten: The letter was not in the proceedings in Bhagwandas's suit.

Mr. Setalvad: No; but the letter was there and was very probably in court when that suit was heard.

Mr. Justice Marten: If you have to justify, you justify.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. The letter was written as a fact and therefore our relying on that, though outside the proceedings, was perfectly justified. The second part of the letter viz. 'we are informed etc.' was afterwards added and that part was in Surajmal's handwriting. Counsel then referred to the letter of Ashidbai to her solicitors which Surajmal had admittedly drafted. That showed that Surajmal knew then that the attorney on the other side had been ignored in the settlement.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Was this admittedly written by Surajmal?

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. The whole of that draft letter is in Surajmal's handwriting. What was the object of the addition of the sentence 'We are informed etc?' The object was to mislead the other attorney into believing that Surajmal had no part in the settlement and that he merely knew it from an agent. He had himself drafted the letter and still he said he was informed etc. Could you find anything more misleading or deceptive? The first part was also in the same phraseology. That again conveyed that Surajal had nothing to do with the settlement. And yet we know as a matter of fact that he was acquainted with the settlement at all stages, his clerk Nanabhoy attending to it from time to time. In this connection counsel called attention to Surajmal's evidence before Justice Davar. There he did not mention the intervention of Vinayekrao. Therefore so far as the evidence stood before Mr. Justice Davar there was in fact no intervention of an agent at all, even assuming that the intervention referred to in the article meant what it was alleged to mean by his learned friend. Counsel next referred to Surajmal's evidence before Justice Macleod to show how the story had been there improved. There Vinayek had been introduced for the first time; but even there it was admitted that the settlement was with Dada direct. The passages in the letter that he had been informed etc. were a pretence.

Mr. Justice Marten: It is literally true that he was informed but the passages would give the reader an impression entirely different to the real facts.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: He says he was informed that a settlement had been reached but really he ought to have said 'I did it myself'.

Counsel then continued to read the articles.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Is there any denial of Surajmal's story that he did not know of the settlement?

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, we have Nanabhoy's denial. He (Nanabhoy) says that Surajmal was consulted at every step.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I suppose, it is your case that the story of Nanabhoy Engineer on this point is at any rate more probable than that of Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Marten: In this connection you must remember that both Holkar and Dada were Nanabhoy's personal clients.

Mr. Setalvad: Only Dada, my lord. It is improbable that Surajmal was not cognizant of the settlement when his own managing clerk was doing all in connection with it.

Counsel next addressed the Court on the point that the statement that there was no intervention of an agent in the articles was not a correct statement. He submitted that there the broker could only be denying or contradicting the intervention alleged or spoken of by the letter.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: That is the only intervention ascribed in the letter.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. The agent was only brought in with regard to the information.

Mr. Justice Marten: Is this in the observation?

FAIR COMMENT.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord. Counsel, however submitted they had nothing to do with the observations. What did it matter where the writer took the comment from? The only thing to see was whether the comment made was fair. If it was fair, it did not matter in the least whether the inference was the writer's own or somebody else's adopted by him.

Mr. Justice Marten: We must not muddle up fair comment and justification.

Mr. Setalvad: No, my lord. The statement that he was informed by an agent made in the letter was untrue.

Mr. Justice Marten: Where does Surajmad admit that he knew of the settlement before?

Mr. Setalvad: Take his evidence before Justice Davar.

Mr. Justice Marten: Why not also take his evidence before Justice Macleod? We are here on the point of justification; and so we are not restricted only to what was before the writer.

Mr. Setalvad: I am not asking your lordship to ignore his evidence before Mr. Justice Macleod altgether. Counsel then referred to the evidence of Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Supposing a man is at a meeting. Wishing to conceal it from the authorities he writes to say that he was informed that the meeting had been held. That though a literal fact would be an untruth.

Mr. Setalvad: Exactly, that is my whole point.

Mr. Justice Marten: Would not the ordinary man understand that the words 'as a matter of fact' also go with the second part of the sentence?

Mr. Setalvad: No. my lord, that second part is an allegation.

Mr. Justice Marten: Here is a libel and you are cutting up sentences saying that this part is fair comment and that justified.

Mr. Setalvad: There is no difficulty in separating the parts at all. Counsel continuing said that Surajmal's managing clerk was all the time attending to the settlement. Who was then in point of law doing it? He submitted it was Surajmal himself.

THE USE OF THE WORD "DIRECT."

Mr. Justice Marten: The word 'direct' is not in the written statement. It has been added in the libel.

Mr. Setalvad: If the point was that he ought not to have communicated with Dada over the head of his solicitor, what did it matter whether the communication with Dada was through a clerk or direct? 'Direct' there, really meant without the intervention of Dada's solicitor. That was the real point in the charge against Surajmal.

Mr. Justice Marten: If the words 'intervention of an agent' are construed in their natural sense viz. that there was not the intervention of an agent at all, the statement in the article would be inallowable.

Mr. Setalvad: Even assuming that was the construction, where was the defamation in making the statement? The proposition then would be that Surajmal settled the suit on his own client's behalf without the intervention of his client's agent. This solicitor would be perfectly entitled to do. Every untrue or inaccurate statement was not defamatory; and he submitted that, on the construction suggested by Mr. Justice Marten, the statement in the article would cease to be a defamatory statement. Counsel then continued to read the article. It was literally true to say that the allegations against Surajmal had been largely developed in cross-examination, as was said in the article. The second article was headed "A plea of Investigation." As to the statement in the article that Surajmal had forgotten other matters of importance, he submitted that the matters stated in his evidence by Horniman as having been forgotten by Surajmal were important matters and the Chief Justice had thought one at any rate of them certainly important. No doubt the draft notice had not been mentioned in the written statement on observations. But it frequently happened that instructions not contained in the observations were given at the time to counsel and an outsider was certainly entitled to assume that the questions put by Mr. Davar to Surajmal with regard to the notice were not put without instructions. Counsel then read the second article

Mr. Justice Marten: Your client is entitled to say this that here is a solicitor who allowed this suit to be withdrawn in this manner. Then appears libel No. 1 in the first article. He still does nothing. Then appears the second article. It is only then that he wakes up. And then you have his statement that he was quite indifferent at the suit being withdrawn in that manner.

Mr. Setalvad: That is exactly what I was going to submit next my lord. Counsel then said that he would next proceed to comment on the judgments.

THE QUESTION OF THE CHEQUE.

Mr. Justice Marten: I hope Mr. Setalvad, before going to the judgments, you will deal with the point of the cheque.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Admittedly the decree was Holkar's. And it is nobody's case that it was Surajmal's. The statement seems to me to be of no consequence.

Mr. Setalvad: That is what I submit my lord. The statement is inallowable but it is not defamatory.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: It is a case you say for the application of the principle stated by the Chief Justice that a journalist is not infallible.

Mr. Justice Beaman: And you say that this is a step which would most naturally arise from the wording of the written statement.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my lord.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

Counsel next read the judgment of the Chief Justice. He submitted that the conclusion arrived at by him was the correct one. In the balance sheet drawn by Justice Heaton he had omitted two most important things, one, the abrupt conclusion of the suit and secondly the remark made by Justice Davar. And even on his own balance sheet what did he say? He only said this that the inference drawn was too strong.

Counsel here stated that that finished the main part of the case.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We would wish you to refer to some authorities which show that in matters of fact slight inaccuracies can be overlooked.

Mr. Setalvad: The learned Chief Justice refers to them in his judgment.

Mr. Justice Marten: Speaking for myself, I should like you to go to the authorities themselves.

Mr. Setalvad: I will do that in a minute my lord.

Counsel referred to a statement in Odgers on libel and slander and to the case of Saynt v. Cycle Trading Co. (1904 2K.B. p. 292.)

Mr. Justice Marten: The case most against you, Mr. Setalvad, on this point is that of Digby v. Financial News (1907 1 K.B. 502).

Mr. Setalvad: That the principle is much too broadly stated. I have the passage your lordship wants in Hunt v. Star Newspaper Co. (1908 2 K. B. 309) where it is stated that the facts stated must be substantially true.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: That must be so. Suppose a writer begins an article by saying that it was raining at a certain time and it turns out that it was not raining at the time; that however cannot even though an untrue statement, make the rest of the writing a libel.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes.

Mr. Justice Beaman: However, you must always assume that the inaccurate fact in itself is not a libel.

Mr. Setalvad: Certainly, my lord. The whole point is that the comment made must be sustainable on the facts accurately stated, apart from facts inaccurately stated. If that is so, it did not matter that some facts were inaccurately stated Counsel then referred to the cases of South Helton Coal Company v. North Eastern News Association Ltd (1894 1 Q.B. 133) and Merwale v. Carson. (20 Q. B. D. 275.)

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The point is that the facts inaccurately stated are immaterial.

Mr. Setalvad: The test is whether the facts correctly stated support the comment on inference drawn. If so, the one or two facts incorrectly stated did not matter.

QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

Counsel then addressed the Court on the question of damages. Counsel said he would comment on the character of the plaintiff from facts deposed to in the proceedings themselves by the plaintiff. He was entitled to do that under the case of Englishman Ltd. v. Lala Lajpatrai 37 Cal. L. R. 760. The first thing he would draw the court's attention to would be the cross-examination of Surajmal before Mr. Justice Davar. A solicitor of eight years' standing and an officer of this Hon. Court had given those shifty answers he had referred to in his cross-examination. What estimate would his brother solicitors and the public form of a solicitor who had those ideas of his responsibilities? Then came his evidence before Justice Macleod. There we had his conception of settling suits, the very thing relied on by his learned friend as defamatory. Counsel here read the evidence. According to Surajmal, what had been imputed to him with regard to the settlement was not improper at all; and yet here he (Surajmal) was seeking damages for an alleged libel which imputed to him that very conduct. Then there was that letter written by him which was so very misleading.

A QUESTION OF MORALS.

Then further, he (Surajmal) had admittedly lent his clerk's services to escort a client's mistresses.

Mr. Justice Marten: We are not a court of morals. But this may also be wrong from a professional point of view.

Mr. Setalvad: But what respect on reputation can a man who confesses to this have among his brother solicitors?

Mr. Justice Marten: And he himself forms one of the trio, who live at the same hotel in England.

Mr. Setalvad: He would cite the case of In re: Weare (1893 2 Q. B. 439). There a solicitor was found to have rented his property for the purposes of a brothel and he was convicted, having knowingly permitted it. The matter was brought up under the disciplinary jurisdiction and he was struck off the roll's. The principle there laid down was this; that other solicitors ought not to be compelled to enter into business intercourse with a solicitor of that character; the Court could not impose on other solicitors the necessity of having business dealings with him.

Mr. Justice Marten: Here we have something more. There is a professional tinge about it because he employs his managing clerk for the purpose.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, the present is a much worse case.

Mr. Justice Marten: Of course, there is no crime here. In the case you cited it was a criminal offence.

Mr. Setalvad: I admit the facts are different. But what is the object in thus employing his clerk? Clearly the object is to please his client and secure business. In the evidence he (Surajmal) actually goes on to say that by doing this Nanabhoy acquired an influence over Holkar.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The Master of the Rolls in that case says that because a person belongs to a profession of this kind he must be above suspicion.

Mr. Setalvad: I am only using this for the purpose of showing what plaintiff's character and reputation as a solicitor are.

At this stage the Court adjourned for the recess.

After the recess Counsel referred to the respondent's cross objection as to costs. The Session Judge's opinion having prevailed in the lower Appellate Court the suit was dismissed, but the respondents had not been awarded costs. The ground given by the Chief Justice for that order was that two judges had decided against us. That he submitted was an incorrect ground and if they succeeded here they ought to be awarded all costs.

MR. STRANGMAN'S REPLY.

Mr. Strangman then replied on behalf of the appellant. He first dealt with the point of fair comment. The suit had been filed as a short cause because even if the defence had been persisted in the plaintiff might have got an early date for a hearing. He did not deny that Surajmal was an important witness for the plaintiff in Bhagwandas's suit. But he submitted that a dismissal of that suit did not involve a disbelief in Surajmal's denial of the allegations against him. There was nothing in the non-withdrawal of the suit forthwith after the first two witnesses had broken down. Parties might well have waited till the evening to consider the position. Counsel then referred to Surajmal's evidence as recorded in the judge's notes. The last answer given by him was the only suspicious answer. And with regard to that the sting was taken out by Horniman's evidence that he did not believe that the defence had evidence of the drafting of that notice. Still he (Horniman) had asked his readers to presume that the defendants had evidence of that. Then there was the point that Surajmal made no appeal to the judge for an inquiry. Mr. Justice Macleod had once made remarks by reason of which Mr. Craigie felt very much grieved. Mr. Jardine on that occasion appealed to Mr. Justice Macleod on Mr. Craigie's behalf to modify the remarks and Mr. Justice Macleod modified them to a very small extent. In appeal in that matter before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar he (counsel) appealed to them to be allowed to go into the matter of the remarks against Mr. Craigie, but the Court declined to allow him to go into that matter. The only other instance counsel know of an application or inquiry of this kind was an inquiry ordered by Mr. Justice Strachey himself.

A MATTER OF COMMONSENSE.

Mr. Justice Marten: Some sort of protest by Surajmal would have been a matter of commonsense. He knew from the beginning that his character had been assailed and he could have given counsel a watching brief on his behalf.

Mr. Strangman: Counsel might not have been allowed to intervene.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Speaking for myself, I refuse to believe that Mr. Justice Davar would have declined to hear him in self-protection. The instance you mentioned shows that the judge did hear counsel on behalf of Mr. Craigie. There was no excuse whatever for Surajmal not to appeal for a hearing to clear himself.

Counsel then remarked that the great point was that the articles never mentioned the salient fact that Surajmal had denied all the allegations in the box.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I quite admit that it is not stated and that it ought to have been stated, but is it material? Would any solicitor charged with fraud fail to deny the fraud? Then though this was not stated, the articles pleaded only for an inquiry.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Is not this stated in the report?

Mr. Setalvad: It is. I inadvertently omitted to mention this point to your lordships.

Mr. Strangman: Was a reader reading the articles expected to remember the report in the paper which had appeared before.

Mr. Justice Marten: What was the solicitor called for in the box but to deny the charges? A layman would surely know the meaning of cross-examination.

Mr. Strangman: But a layman would not know that the charges had been definitely denied.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: But what is the importance of the denial to the libel? Would not a layman reading the articles say that he did not care whether the charges were denied or not as the articles were only a plea for inquiry.

"ILLUSORY ARGUMENTS."

Counsel next referred to the latter part of the first article and submitted that Mr. Setalvad's arguments were entirely illusory. What were the facts? Horniman had admitted that he had bodily taken the facts out of the observations. It was no use blinking the facts as Mr. Setalvad had done. There were the allegations of a settlement 'direct' and a lying letter. Counsel then read the article. What did 'direct' mean? It clearly meant 'personally.'

Mr. Justice Beaman: Can it not only mean in the context 'direct' as between Dada and Surajmal?

Mr. Strangeman: That is nobody's case.

Mr. Justice Beaman: To my mind it was nobody's case that there was or was not an agent between Holkar and Surajmal. The allegation was that he had settled with Dada direct over Dada's attorneys' head and that was clearly the only charge against Surajmal.

Mr. Strangman: See what is said in the observations and the picture attempted to be conveyed there. Counsel's contention was strengthened by what was said in the second article. Surely they must take the natural meaning of the words, viz., that there was no intervention of an agent at all. The thing was that Holkar was a nobody in the matter and Surajmal arranged it all.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I must say, Mr. Advocate-General, that I cannot see and cannot assent to this.

Mr. Strangman: There is not a word in the observations about Holkar.

Mr. Justice Beaman: It is no use, well, go on.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Is not what my brother Beaman suggests, clear from what the writer says.

Mr. Strangman: There is the statement of the payment of his own cheque, in the second article. Here they had to deal with justification and not fair comment.

Mr. Justice Beaman: On the facts, was the writer not justified in rolying on Surajmal's own statement in Court that he had settled direct with Dada; the writer in saying that was merely taking words from your own mouth.

Mr. Strangman: This was suggested for the first time in appeal.

Mr. Justice Beaman: I do not care where it was suggested. It has been running in my mind ever since this argument began.

Mr. Strangman: The statement made by the writer has been taken from the observations.

"A SORT OF OBSESSION."

Mr. Justice Beaman: That seems to be a sort of obsession Mr. Advocate-General. I do not care where it came from. So long as the Court has got materials which the writer had legitimately before him why need the Court go an inch further?

Mr. Strangman: But we have the defence of justification and not fair comment. I am afraid I will have to go to the beginning.

Mr. Justice Beaman: No you need not.

Counsel referred to Horniman's admission that the statement had been taken from the observation.

Mr. Justice Beaman: It does not matter where he gets it from provided either it is fair comment or it is true.

Mr. Strangman: But he admits that he took the comment from the observations, how then can he say it is fair comment?

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Assuming that he took his comment from the man in the street or Surajmal's enemy what difference can it make, provided the facts turns out to be true and the comment is fair?

Mr. Justice Beaman. I hope you will not again refer to the observations as if that clinched the matter.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: This statement of the writer is true if the Chief Justice's construction of it is correct.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Is he not entitled to treat what Surajmal says in the box as true?

Mr. Justice Batchelor: I am afraid, Mr Advocate-General, you are heating the air until you show what the allegations contained in the statement you complain of are.

Counsel then submitted that 'direct' meant 'personally'. and the allegation meant that there was no intervention of an agent at all. That was the meaning. Now the onus to prove the truth of that statement was on the defendant. The only evidence they had was Nanabhoy's. His evidence certainly could not be believed. When they came to the story told by Nanabhoy it was of the most fluid description, and varied considerably. It had been argued that his (Nanabhoy's) evidence on this point was more probable than that of Surajmal. Was that really so?

He submitted on the other facts that the probabilities were in favour of the truth of Surajmal's version. Surajmal's account of the facts might therefore be accepted. Could it then be said, even assuming the Chief Justice's construction to be true, that the statement in the article was correct? On the natural meaning of the words, the statement in the article would be still more untrue. The sting was in the alleged lying letter. The real object of the writer was to drive home the suggestion that Surajmal was everybody and that Holkar was a cipher. His comment on the second a ticle was the same as on the first.

ARGUMENT AS TO DAMAGES.

Counsel then came to the question of damages. The first point made out against Surajmal was with reference to his words "'I was surprised; I was indifferent.'' There he was only referring to the point that plaintiff in Bhagwandas's suit was his nominee. What he meant to say was that he was indifferent whether the plaintiff in that suit succeeded or not.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Would not the dismissal of the suit, lead to an inference that the allegations against Surajmal were true?

Mr. Strangman: According to Horniman that would be so.

Mr. Justice Beaman: Would not that be so, according to any reasonable man?

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Would not any man consider it a most probable inference to draw?

Mr. Strangman: I am not on that at present.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: The sooner you get off this ground the better. It is a most dangerous ground for your client.

Mr. Strangman: Surajmal only means to say in his answers that he was indifferent whether plaintiff Bhagwandas got his Rs. 3,000 or not.

Mr. Justice Beaman At the least this indifference would argue considerable cynicism on his part in view of the allegations against him.

Mr. Strangman: There it had been said that the letter was intended to convey a misleading impression. That was not correct.

Mr. Justice Marten: Why did he write 'he was informed etc.'

Mr. Strangman: Well, he got his information from both the managing clerk and the client's agent. Here the managing clerk was Dada's great friend.

Mr. Justice Marten: Well, a great friend might take a leading part in the business and might have acted as a sort of honest broker in the transaction.

HINDUS AND MISTRESSES.

Counsel then came to the last point made for the first time in that court viz. that Surajmal sent his managing clerk with Holkar's mistress to England and lived with her in the same hotel in England. Counsel was surprised to hear this argument because it was the commonest thing for Hindus to keep mistresses and illegitimate children could inherist according to Hindu law.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Is this not considered a disreputable thing among modern Hindus?

Mr. Strangman: I do not say that it is considered reputable.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: If it were not disreputable why would it be brought out in the evidence.

Mr. Strangman then stated that these things had never been relied on before.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: You might say that. However before you pass on I may as well state my opinion that there are very few countries where even the slightest breaches of the moral law are more severely visited than in India.

Mr. Strangman referred to Mayne's Hindu law to show that illegitimate children were entitled to maintenance.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Nobody denies that.

Mr. Justice Marten: The law of Scotland legitimizes children when marriage takes place afterwards. You cannot therefore suggest that having illegitimate children was a matter which would pass without coment in that country.

Mr. Strangman: Well I shall be content to say that the matter was never relied on before. The case cited by Mr. Setalvad was the case of a criminal offence, which was per se a disgrace.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: Let me understand you. Do you say that if all these facts are true they shed lustre on your client as a solicitor?

Mr. Strangman: I do not say that. After all there are many things which people do that do not shed lustre on themselves.

Mr. Justice Marten: Before you sit down I would ask you Mr. Advocate-General whether you accept the statement of the law as to disregarding immaterial inaccuracies made by Mr. Setalvad.

Mr. Strangman: Yes, my lord, I do.

Mr. Justice Batchelor: We shall put our judgment in writing.

MRS BESANT AND MR. TILAK IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

Mrs. Besant with Messrs. Tilak, Arundale and Wadia arrived at Calcutta on Monday morning from Allahabad. They were received at the station by Home Rulers, Theosophists and students. In the evening Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak will receive an address at the Town Hall from the Home Rule League.

RESTRICTION ON DEALINGS IN TEAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Recd. 7.15 a.m., Oct. 8.

Dealings in Teak in the United Kingdom are prohibited except by licence.

THIS WEEK **THE EMPIRE** PRESENTS

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 8th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..		355	345	333		Ready
H.G. Sind Punjab ..		356	344	332		"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..						
Saw-Ginned Dharwar					446	"
M G. Westerns ..					449	"
H.G. Westerns ..				418	406	"
M.G. Compta ..				403	395	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			478	460	446	"
M.G. Dharangadra ..			472	457		"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				423		"
H.G. Bijapur ..				418		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th October:—

Cotton	1,344 bales
Wheat	12,898 cwts.
Linseed	Nil
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	18 "
Poppyseed	142 "
Groundnuts	497 "
Castorseed	11,703 "
Rice	18,880 "
Myrabollams	1,340 "
Cottonseed	1,862 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1,717 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	435 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 7th Oct., 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	350	340	328	..	Ready
	..	350	333	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	340	339	327	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	346	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	410	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khang	..	..	..	..	
Karanja (M.G.)	..	423	408	..	1/25th Jan. 19
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	426	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..	
Poolgaum (M.G)	..	430	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	435	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore	..	..	..	..	
Kampti (M.G.)	..	462	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	447	432	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	450	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	465	450	..	Ready
Anthni Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	453	Ready
Bhagalkote	..	..	..	425	Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	4.0	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	470	Ready
Westerns (M.G.	..	..	..	425	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	465	Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	475	Ready.

BULLION.

The silver market is quiet and dull following the decline in London and China exchanges.

Bar Gold 25-11-6.
Sovereign 15-14-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-5.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 98-10
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 98-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 195.
3 months', Sight France Frcs. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 205.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 295.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
63 days' Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum Warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 92.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 78.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The sharemarket was steady and a fair amount of business was put through in Mill shares. Tata Iron and Steels were also steady on account of the yearly report of the company.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,845 to 1,835 and closed at 1,840. Madhawji were placed between 2,430 and 2,410. Fazals between 837-8 to 832-8, Central Indias between 2,610 to 2,600.

Centurys improved to 355, Colabas to 1,260, Indore Malwas to 401-4, Kohinoors to 940. New Grate Easterns to 250, Shapurjis to 123-12 Swans to 470. Swedeshis to 1,835, Bundis to 21-8. Katni ordys to 256-4, Shivrajpurs to 49-8, Tata ordys to 257-8 and Tata defds to 1,220.

Crescents declined to 242-8. Currimbhoys to 360. Davids to 560 Indian Bleechings to 245 and Tata Hldro ordy shares to 1,185.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 6th October, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 55,83,141	
" Deposits at Branches .. " 109,16,531	
	164,99,672
Other Deposits	28,53,63,250
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	24,87,582
Rs. ..	32,35,55,435

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	263,07,246
Other authorised Securities ..	27,77,093
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	103,47,406
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	448,14,010
Bills Discounted and Purchased	107,74,321
Dead Stock	9,36,166
Stamps	5,629
Bullion	3,155
Balances with other Banks	5,50,788
Sundries	2,88,293
Cash	22,67,50,093
Rs. ..	32,35,55,435

The Electric Supply Co., defalcation case, in which Jagat Ram, late accountant of Lahore Electric Supply Co., had been committed to the Sessions for criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in respect of about Rs. 18,000, is being heard by Rai Bahadur Damodar Das, acting Sessions Judge, Lahore from day to day. Several leading counsels are engaged in the case and a numebr of witnesses have been examined.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

DR. C. MUTHU, the world-famous specialist, who recently toured India has consented to try my remedy in his sanatorium.

Consumption can now be cured even in 2nd and 3rd stages and in "Hopeless" cases by this remedy made of Indian Herbs.

Government Official's remarkable testimony:—

"I have noticed one peculiar improvement in particular since I started your cure. My sputum is undoubtedly a better colour. Before it used to be pure yellow, now the yellow even in the morning is considerably mixed with white and very little of the sputum sinks in water. . . . I have lost the constant nervous feeling and have done a lot of work without noticing the extra exertion at all. Just before taking your cure I was running a temperature of over 100 deg. was quite unable to cycle to office or my construction works. Almost from the very day I started this medicine I have felt so extraordinarily well. . my appetite has improved and I have not had any pleuritic pains at all. I particularly notice the absence of pain, I used to have before in the legs and back."

NOTE.—This patient is in the 3rd stage and has been treated by famous specialists and got rapidly worse.

I get similar letters from nearly all parts of the world.

I have the largest Phthisis practice in the world.

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Contents: Budget Speeches for 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, Indian Railways and Irrigation, The Condition of India, The Indian Police, Liberalism and India, The Government of India Bill, The Indian High Court Bill, Opium Traffic, India and Protection, The Land Problem and India, His Visit to India, Reply to Lord Curzon on the India Council Bill, Tribute to Sir K. G. Gupta, Mesopotamia Commission and Indian Administration, and His Future Policy.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Oct. 5th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	37,000
" " to Continent..	3,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75 15
Silver Commercial Bars	91½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	199,000
" Exports to Great Britain	92,000
" " to France and Continent	85,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	555,000
" " at Interior Ports	368,000

New York, Oct. 6th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" to Continent..	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	90½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	46
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bill 6 m/sts	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.52

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 6th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£95½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 6th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£95
Rapeseed Ferozpore Ordinary Aug.-Sept..	£90
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	£00
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	£60

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept Oct	£00
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct.	£90

COTTONSEED

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	£80

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov.	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Sellers	2 9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	22/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 8.

This morning the bazaar rate, exchange terms, for Good Broach April was Rs. 455. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 2-45 p.m. the opening quotation for Good Broach being Rs. 456, but it at once declined to Rs. 453, again advanced to Rs. 455, and then dropped to Rs. 450 owing to free offerings. The price remained at Rs. 450/51 for some time. At Colaba there was little change and good Broach closed at Rs. 450 exchange terms and Rs. 447 Association terms. Business has been moderate throughout the day. Closing rates are given below.

There was a fair enquiry for ready cotton by shippers and mills and prices were steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP:

Good Broach	April	450
Fine Hinganghat Wardah ..	January	442
" Nagpur Kamptl ..	"	444
" Khamgaon Akola ..	"	423
" Khandeish ..	"	405
" Muthia ..	"	382
" Bengal ..	"	353
Fully Good Bengal ..	"	332

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Those of Ladies, keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are the only safe, speedy & effectual remedy ever discovered. Those who use them recommend them. Cannot bear thermometer test. At all Chemists and Stores, or postpaid from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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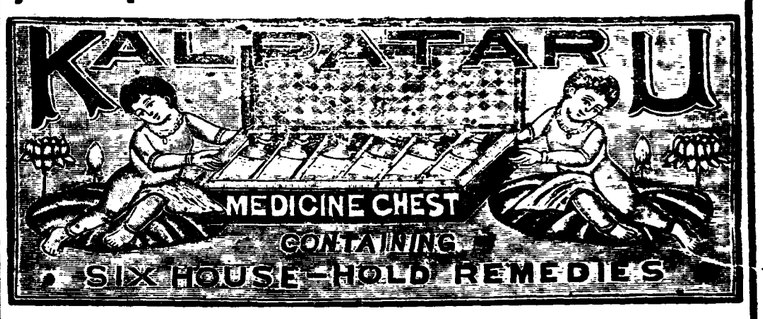

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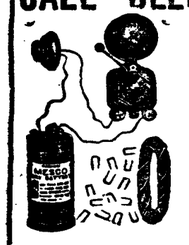

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Price—per tin of 40 Pills .. Rs. 5

Price—per tola of oil .. .. Rs. 10

Both purchased at a time .. Rs. 11-4

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Storm from the bay has given heavy rain in north Bengal and probably Bihar, but communication with that area is interrupted. It will break up in the hills near Darjeeling. Depression in the extreme north is travelling eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal and east of the United Provinces; and local in east and north Punjab, Kashmir, East Gujarat, Central Provinces and west coast of the peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Dhubri and Berhampore four inches, Mymensingh and Calcutta one and a half, Dinajpur eleven, Jalpaiguri five, Surat three, and Ahmedabad two.

Forecast:—Increase in the eastern Himalayas and decrease in lower Bengal.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 8th Oct. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Oct 8th. 1916	June 1st to Oct 8th. 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0 04	94 30	31 17	75 87

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.720 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0 "
Minimum do.	76.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	3W,S3W,WSW,W
Movement of Wind do. do	196 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inches.
Total fall during month	13.18 "
Do. year	96.83 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th Oct.	*0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	8	m 4 52	25 4	8	m 0 0a	20 11
		4 43a	23 2		10 36a	19 7
Tues.	9	m 6 17	24 11	9	1 19a	20 6
		6 26a	22 11			
Wed.	10	m 7 42	25 0	10	m 0 27	20 1
		8 08	23 3		2 15a	19 10
Thur	11	m 8 37	25 8	11	m 1 45	19 11
		8 54a	24 5		2 51a	19 0
Fri	12	m 9 13	25 8	12	m 2 32	19 7
		9 34a	25 4		3 19a	18 3
Sat.	13	m 9 42	26 1	13	m 3 13	19 1
		10 8a	26 3		3 36a	17 5
Sun.	14	m 10 10	26 5	14	m 3 51	18 8
		10 40a	27 0		4 14a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise:	Sunset:
8 (Monday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 24m.
9 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23m.
10 (Wednesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m.
11 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m.
12 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 20m.
13 (Saturday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m.
14 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.3 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th October, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.20in. of Rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 5.34in. and Indore 0.40in. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme northern districts of Gujarat and of Central India West and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad has had 0.10in., Akola 0.52in. and Amraoti 0.26in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.42in., Mormugao 0.46in. and Karwar 0.34in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in north-west India, the United Provinces and Kathiawar and decreased in Gujarat and Malabar but increased in the Konkan; it has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces, Central India West and Gujarat, while some showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan and some showers in the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur also in Gujarat, Malabar and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 8th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	77	..	..	..
Do. (7th Oct.)	95.1	63.6	77	..	0	—0.01
Jask ..	91.5	63.4	49	..	0	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th Oct.)	93.1	81.0	38	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	88.7	69.8	31	..	18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi ..	81.4	55.7	70	..	29.73	+17.16
Lahore ..	82.0	67.2	84	..	26.78	+11.56
Hissar ..	89.6	69.1	32	..	29.64	..
Ambala ..	88.7	67.1	70	..	40.06	+16.53
Delhi ..	89.2	73.9	52	..	28.31	+4.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	92.4	74.3	74	..	38.94	+14.84
Mainpuri ..	90.8	73.4	84	..	30.10	+6.18
Jhansi ..	89.6	73.4	76	..	43.95	+8.70
Cawnpore ..	89.2	75.1	80	..	45.34	+12.21
Allahabad ..	84.3	72.7	85	0.05	39.33	+4.03
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	95.3	63.0	61	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi ..	86.8	69.4	76	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer ..	87.4	71.1	58	..	42.34	+23.42
Jaipore ..	92.5	70.9	75	0.01	46.32	+24.54
Kotah ..	90.6	74.4	70	..	55.24	+29.05
Mount Abu ..	75.0	64.4	80	0.20	12509	+66.60
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92.8	71.7	71	..	21.32	+7.93
Dwarka ..	86.3	76.7	73	..	12.77	—0.92
Veraval ..	83.4	77.3	85	..	26.78	+9.72
Rajkot ..	89.1	71.8	80	..	34.11	+8.51
Bhavnagar Para ..	84.0	73.8	99	0.06	29.13	+9.33
Surat ..	87.2	73.5	97	5.34	51.71	+11.92
Ahmedabad ..	88.6	70.3	90	..	42.23	+13.42
Deesa ..	90.0	75.1	85	0.01	49.73	+26.57
Neemuch ..	79.1	70.0	86	..	55.57	+28.39
Indore ..	82.5	69.7	77	0.40	38.46	+8.21
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	73.8	86	0.08	55.97	+4.88
Saugor ..	87.0	72.0	94	0.02	50.58	+7.86
Hoshangabad ..	86.1	72.4	94	0.10	51.94	+5.85
Khandwa ..	90.0	72.5	88	0.07	28.83	+1.01
Akola ..	88.8	72.4	87	0.52	26.59	—2.36
Amraoti ..	81.0	70.9	95	0.26	22.37	—7.35
Nagpur ..	86.1	73.5	88	..	47.47	+3.64
Chanda ..	86.3	74.0	82	..	51.66	+3.46
Raipur ..	84.4	73.9	83	..	62.34	+17.57
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84.0	76.0	90	0.04	94.30	+24.79
Ratnagiri ..	82.3	74.1	89	0.42	102.27	+10.10
Marmugao ..	84.0	72.4	92	0.46	96.52	+9.85
Karwar ..	82.9	72.0	93	0.34	122.09	+11.72
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	76.6	71.0	79	0.20	16.55	—3.38
Ahmednagar ..	86.8	67.4	80	..	20.10	+1.22
Poona ..	81.8	63.5	82	..	17.75	—4.13
Sholapur ..	85.8	69.9	75	..	19.84	—1.29
Bijapur ..	81.4	69.3	83	..	20.48	+4.47
Belgaum ..	77.0	68.7	95	0.06	35.33	—4.63
Aurangabad ..	78.9	69.0	88	0.04	33.68	+9.04
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	87.4	73.7	74	..	53.43	+16.95
Hyderabad ..	87.6	73.2	73	..	22.26	—2.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84.3	71.9	86	0.07	122.10	+11.69
Calicut ..	84.4	73.5	84	0.04	84.74	—6.17
Cochin ..	85.9	73.2	89	0.09	78.51	+3.38
Colombo ..	85.5	74.4	92	..	22.59	+0.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.1	78.2	84	..	40.69	+16.29
Bellary ..	88.3	71.2	69	..	18.81	+6.79
Cuddapah ..	93.8	75.4	70	..	17.23	—3.71
Madras ..	93.4	77.0	80	0.01	24.07	+6.15
Bangalore ..	79.8	62.3	82	..	22.68	+6.99
Coimbatore ..	88.2	65.4	60	..	6.25	—0.54
Trichinopoly ..	93.7	73.0	68	..	20.01	+6.80
Negapatam ..	95.1	75.9	75	..	10.16	—1.51

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th October, 1917, was 29.994 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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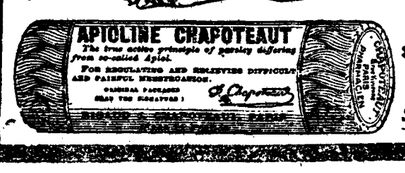

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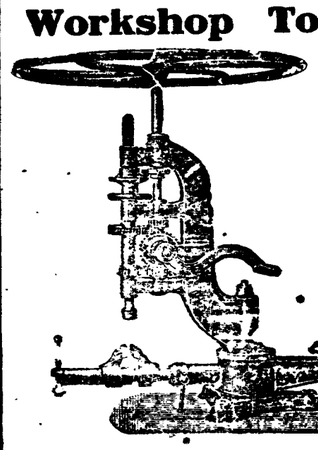

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